Situations—Male Help.

Situations—Female Help.

Employment Agents.

Business Chances.

Agents Wanted.

Boarding and Lodging.

Boarders Wanted.

Information Wanted.

Machinery.

Personal.

Correspondence Wanted.

Real Estate Sales.

Lost and Found.

Partners Wanted.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Manila—Female Help.

Manila—Miscellaneous.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1869. NUMBER 185.

FOREIGN.

The Eastern Imbroglio.

Peace Congress to Meet on the 9th inst.

Affairs in Spain.

Report of a Contemplated Coup d'Etat in Favor of Placing Montpensier on the Throne.

Insurrection at Malaga Practically Suppressed.

The Western Embroglio.

A DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS—PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The conference on the Eastern question will meet in Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that if the deliberations prove abortive, Austria will demand non-intervention on the part of the powers present in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

Spain.

THE INSURRECTION AT MALAGA AND ITS PRESENT SUPPRESSION.

MADRID, Jan. 2.

A special despatch from Malaga yesterday, reports that the insurrection in that city and in the American steamer S-waters while conveying the American family to the ship. Serrano ordered a squadron of 24 ships of war to the port. The United States minister that the gullie ones would be punished. A short time afterwards the troops attacked the insurgents in the streets, carrying their barricades, and dispersed the rebels with slight loss.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A late despatch confirms the occupation of Malaga by General Novaliches. The insurgents lost 300 killed and 24 prisoners.

A COUP D'ETAT PREDICTED.

It is believed that the Provisional Government will endeavor to effect a coup d'etat in favor of placing Montpensier on the throne as soon as the citizens in the Province of Malaga have disarmed, and the insurrection is thus deprived of its principal support. Serrano and Rods support, but Prim opposes the movement. The Spanish people generally favor a republic, but will be overpowered by the military.

THE INSURRECTIONARY LOSS AT MALAGA.

MADRID, Jan. 2.

The official reports state that the loss of insurgents killed and wounded in Malaga was 600 men. The city is now perfectly quiet.

France.

IRON-CLADS PUTTING OFF.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

Despatches from Paris report that several French iron-clads are preparing for sea.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN PARIS.

PARIS Jan 2.

Mr. Burlingame and other members of the Chinese embassy have been presented at the Tuileries by subscription TO THE MASSINIAN MONUMENT.

TRIESTE, Jan. 2.

The Emperor Napoleon subscribed five thousand francs for the monument to be erected here to the late Emperor Maximilian.

Italy.

THE RIOTS REPORTED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 2.

Riotous disturbances arising out of the attempt of Rome on officers to collect the unpopular mill tax are reported in some parts of the kingdom, but they appear to be of the insignificant character.

SPRINGFIELD.

Nominations by the House Republican Caucus.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives was held at the State Library last evening. Forty-seven members were present, and the following nominations were made: Speaker, Franklin Corwith, of Whiteside; Chief Clerk, Dr. Rood, of Cook; First Assistant, C. E. Magee, of Pulaski; Second Assistant, Captain A. Bliss, of Stephenson; Third Assistant, Col. Wm. Wood, of Sangamon; Engrossing Clerk, J. Y. Mahoney, of Sangamon; Enrolling Clerk, Thomas Sullivan, of Peoria; Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. Wm. Prescott, of Jo Daviess; First Assistant, Charles H. Mitchell, of Warren; Doorkeeper, Captain P. Saguin, of Kankakee; First Assistant, D. Grimm, of Cook; Second Assistant, Gustave Wetzsitz, of St. Clair; Postmaster, A. J. Allen, of Perry; Assistant, S. F. Chittenden, of Cook.

THE PLAINS.

Indian Murders—Frozen to Death—Shooting Affray at Salt Lake.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 2.

A correspondence to the Cheyenne *Argus* says that on December 26th a party of white men were murdered and scalped by the Indians, at Medicine Bow station, eighty-four miles south of Fort Fetterman. The murders were done by Arapahoe companions for the Cheyenne and Sioux going from the Platte river to the Yellowstone. The murdered men left Salt or Soda Springs, on the 23d inst.

A Swedish lateral, named Neil Anderson, with teams to death near the city row-order morning. A fast horse was attached to the sleighing affray between Anderson and Mr. William Talbot, owner of the team. Anderson was shot, was also dangerously wounded by a bullet. Coroner Medicine, Dr. Rex, Dr. Wm. Gunnell, Mon. Anderson, A. T. Ingle, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ingle, a party of whites, among them Reed, the Indian trader, and Mr. Jones, the Overland stage agent, left Soda Springs on the 27th inst. for Salt Lake. The Indians were encamped on the Bear river, and were selling their arms, ammunition, blankets, &c. Thomas Reed, Jack Reed, Jones, Ingle, and a friend of Reed were carried off by the Indians.

FORT WAYNE.

Lecture by Mark Twain—Pastoral Duties.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 2.

Last night Mark Twain delivered his lecture on "American Vandal Abroad," to a crowded audience, in Hamilton's Hall.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Arrived, steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool, via Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—Steamship Manhattan, from New York, Dec. 26, arrived to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

Serious Accident at a Skating Rink.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—A serious accident occurred at the skating rink last night. The floor, owing to the falling in of the roof of the building by the weight of the snow upon it, fell. At the time there were about three hundred persons on the ice. Four persons were killed outright, and a number of others badly injured. The list is not yet complete. Those killed are Mrs. Dr. Westmoreland, Miss Sallie Hood, daughter of Rev. J. W. Haigh, and one unidentified female.

Steamer Reported Twelve Hundred Miles Out.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The steamer Hibernian has not arrived here. It has strong consternation and it is feared that the steamer has foundered. The Hibernian has been out twenty days, and has only been reported twice. She left Liverpool with a full cargo and a large number of passengers, and they will be heard from with great anxiety.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the basement of the Gazette building, and damaged the stock of paper and the presses to the extent of $10,000. The building is owned by Mr. Hall, and is insured for $20,000.

Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—Dr. Wm. Hall, a prominent physician, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. He was found dead in his office, prepared for the act. No cause is assigned.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT BILL.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report a bill granting land to the Hannibal & Ya'ipa Railroad, in California, which is based upon the policy that this committee desires to have adopted in the matter of extending aid to all railroads. The bill grants four alternate sections per mile, but provides that no land shall be put into the hands of the State as selected and be sold by them at the minimum price of the government, nor in tracts of more than 160 acres.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Parties in New York who are in direct communication with the revolutionists in Cuba, write to-day say that the insurgents are making steady progress. They are relying upon the ability not to check the operations of the forces sent from Spain, as they expect the latter will oppose before these troops can make any particular headway. A leading Cuban wrote that that the movement now in full progress is nationality instead of separation, and that the abolition of slavery is included in their plan.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Conservative party movement in Virginia is headed by ex-Senator A. H. Stuart. The meeting of Thursday and Friday at Richmond was attended by eight or ten persons from the city, and thirty-five or forty from the country. Its proceedings were secret. The regular Democrats are much disgusted at the movement, and the Republicans are gratified at the prospect of a split in the ranks of their opponents.

FRAUD.

They had an assets of five at the White House yesterday, and seldom do the Government Printing Office. That at the first named place was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney. That of the printing office is referred to a fraud, resulting from the lading of a pile of books. No damage was done at either place, and nobody was hurt. The Fish Department was partially called out by the White House alarm.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

has been under consideration by the Committees on Mines and Mining since the session began, and is a bill which is reported favorably by a short time. The plan now is to ask the government to guarantee bonds to the amount of five million dollars, and issue a like sum in United States bonds, to raise twelve millions in Europe.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

Pending the investigation going on by the board, of which General Sheridan is Chairman, of the causes of the failing of the President's Hospitals, a committee has been appointed from the faculty and Board of Trustees, to examine the patent material of which the university is constructed, and report upon the stability of the buildings still standing. The committee consists of the President of Cornell, the pastor of the First Colored Baptist Church, the Dean of the Medical Department, its President of the Board of Trustees, and a Clerk of the Treasury Department. The Professor of Greek is Chairman.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has nearly completed his third annual report, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. It will be transmitted to Congress on Tuesday. It is said to be a very interesting document, and will be found to contain valuable information relative to the internal revenue, money and industrial questions in all their different phases, and recommendations in relation to the present laws as will remove obstacles in the way of instances while preserving the principle of the law. Important modifications in the bonded warehouse system.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

District Attorney Carrington has caused to be summoned about ten witnesses under the act, but none from a distance, to appear before the grand jury with the view of obtaining another indictment against John W. Sorrell. It is said about the only witness of importance in the results of the investigation is Mr. Fisk, who has been absent from the city for several days. It is stated that the testimony of this witness will be very damaging to Sorrell, and that he will be indicted on the charge of receiving bribes from the Cuban Junta. Mr. Fisk is expected to return to the city to-day.

IMMIGRATION FRAUD.

William Frazell, Postal Clerk, and H. S. Goodrich, Transfer of the American Agriculture Bureau, were arrested this morning and held in $10,000 bail, by Judge McCalmont, on an affidavit of General Cockran, European State Agent of Immigration, charging them with conspiracy to defraud in regard to three million of dollars of land in Kansas. Goodrich was also indicted to make a contract with a company engaged in the Kansas land speculation.

HEAVY BOND SCHEMES.

On Saturday, Dec. 19, a bill, containing $30,000, principally in United States bonds and notes of the Bank of Rochelle, was stolen from the office of Bierwirth & Rochelle, No. 69 Pine street. The loss was reported to the police at about 11 a. m., and subsequently four suspicious characters were arrested in the vicinity of the premises. A large reward is offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of the robbery.

BOSTON AND MR. BOWLES.

A Valuable Word for the Independent Press.

One of the most significant and flattering of the manifestations of public opinion with reference to the assaults on Mr. Bowles' personal liberty and editorial independence is the following letter from Boston:

TO Samuel Bowles, Esq.:

The undersigned, desirous of testifying our respect for your character as a man, and for your course as a journalist, hereby request you to do us the favor of dining with us at such early day as shall be convenient to you.

Alexander H. Bullock, William Claflin, J. F. Hoadley, Gov. John A. Andrew, N. P. Banks, Benjamin Moore, Richard H. Dana, Jr., J. Murray Forbes, Edwin P. Whipple, Edwin D. Mead, Simon Brown, Edmund Dwight, Thomas Russell, George O. Hovey, Jacob Rice, William L. Burt, Robert N. Hooker, N. N. Stockwell, R. W. Clapp, Josiah Bardwell, Francis E. Lathrop, D. P. Reed, Otis G. Hapgood, W. Cropper, W. Whitwell, A. A. C. Sowdon, Thomas Russell, Jr., M. S. Williams, John H. Rice.

BOSTON, December 24, 1868.

REPLY OF MR. BOWLES.

GENTLEMEN: While I receive your compliment with gratitude and pride, I beg you to excuse me from the dinner. I cannot feel that I have done or attempted to do more than my duty as a broken for the cause of independent journalism in this country, nothing having been done or attempted in the direction of maintaining the impressibility of the press as a great means of the growth, the purification and the elevation of society, unite to speak for the integrity and independence of journalism, there is cause for rejoicing and hope for us all.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

SAMUEL BOWLES.

SALMON P. CHASE.

A Washington letter to the Boston *Advertiser* says General Grant will oppose all schemes not absolutely necessary that take money out of the Treasury. He will recommend the transferring of the Indian Bureau to the War Department and, it is said, says the bonds and mortgages that so many Pacific Railways be substituted for the present. He has hinted that the Tenure-of-Office bill ought to be repealed, but does not positively say so, though he declares that if it is not repealed Congress must sit through the summer. He believes that the next session of the Southern people dealt fairly with each other.

TREAS. PURS. BY RR.

The schooner Pactolus, of Boston, was cut through by ice in the East River yesterday and sank in the channel. No lives lost.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

PR SONAL.

New York, Jan. 4.—Prof. T. Blair, Jr., is in town.

PAYMENT OFFICERS.

The Tammany Hall General Committee rejected the officers of last year. The election held in several wards last evening for the purpose of choosing delegates to the convention to nominate a successor of the present Police Magistrates of this city and county, resulted in the election of men of character, probity and honor. The movement is non-partisan in its character.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge Daly, a suit was brought by Hodgkins & Co. against the Atlantic & Pacific and South Pacific Railroad companies, for injunction was granted restraining the Rhode and Leather Bank, of the city, from paying over to the Erie Railway bonds of defendants, due January 1st, on the ground that they were issued in violation of the various injunctions granted by Justices Daly and Barnard, of this city.

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Very truly and gratefully yours,

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Fish's Slander of Vanderbilt and Drew.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., whom Mr. Bowles arrested for libel, is himself a libeller. He has grossly libelled two of our most prominent business men, Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew, and we can see no good reason why, when the libel was published, he should not be arrested at the suit of one or both of them, and imprisoned in the Ludlow street jail, at an expense of nineteen dollars and fifty cents a night.

Commodore Vanderbilt is the greatest railroad man in the country, and Mr. Drew is the greatest founder of religious seminary in the country, besides being the original owner of a railroad man at Mr. Fisk; and we do not propose to look into the copperfingly and see these several New Yorkers abused. Mr. Drew is not only the founder of an excellent seminary, at which the best of men are taught, and young men are fitted for the ministry, but he also knows how to keep a hotel, and has merely kept the Bull's Head; and if Mr. Fisk ever stopped there when he drove his pedlar's wagon, we dare say he fared better than he is likely to in his libel suit.

The size which Mr. Fisk puts on toward Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Drew are certainly calculated to afford those gentlemen and the public the greatest amusement. Mr. Fisk considers it libellous to associate his name with theirs, and to compare him with them. Oh! this aristocracy! the insolence of pedlars who have once reached the dignity of driving four-in-hand!

The derogatory remarks of Mr. Fisk about our distinguished fellow-citizens are contained in his speeches in the case of ex-Sheriff Mr. Bowles. The defendant having been found guilty of the plaintiff's attorney a bill of particulars, one was served accordingly, containing a copy of the entire article published in the *Republican*, a large part of which is set forth as the reasons for considering it libellous:

"And the said Cornelius Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew also caused it to said libel, are persons who have been engaged in stealing the railroads of this state, and in the construction of sundry railroad corporations, are connected in business relations with the said Fisk, and authority entrusted to them for the promotion of the railroad enterprises and ends referred to in the due discharge of their respective trusts."

That will do for Mr. Fisk.

How an English Statesman Was Made.

The Hartford *Courant*, describing the process of thread making at the Willimantic works, says:

Perhaps some readers will be interested to know how Yankee ingenuity has stepped in and supplied every want which machine processes have held could not be supplied, and, consequently, it was an impossibility to make in this country any good "quality of silk cord thread as was made abroad. The Englishman said: "If I build you a mill you can set the power and the machinery; you can employ experienced workmen, and all that; but, my Brummagen friend, how about the Astrachan?" That was answered for; not the Astrachan, which is too bad; we must have it. The point of the Englishman was that the damp, foggy weather of England so acted upon the cotton staple in its processes of manufacture that, not only the perfect appearance of machinery was guaranteed, but the thread was, in that way, and could be in no other way, made strong and smooth, and complete in all its parts. There was something in this plan to be considered, and the Willimantic Company promptly met the objections raised by building their fine dried thread mill with steam registers, which are scattered throughout the apartments and from which there is a gentle flow of vapor, giving to the entire premises, where a mill employes are at work, a most delightful temperature; and so the company have, by an artificial process, reached the days of June and we may feel confident that if property supported by the people of the State, and encouraged by the exposure of the wrong and the exposition of the right. A newspaper is the surest and most natural as well as essential of remaining Free and Independent.

But when there's no great a TRAIN of interested or mal resistance to be encountered, a reform is not properly supported unless it is thoroughly aroused.

Once more thankfully your committee for their kind and generous expressions of the past year, and trust, sir, very sincerely yours, J. S. HILL.

E. C. MANN, Sec.

WHISKEY RING EXPOSURES.

One of the Detectives Incarcerated—Paper Charges.

The correspondence of the New York Herald.

Among the last few days of the captivity of the squaws of Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes, there was considerable anxiety felt by them. They all expected they were to be killed, in retaliation for the barbarities committed by they band. At first the wounded ones refused to go to the hospital, fearing they were to be killed. Some of them, however, were induced to go, and were kindly treated. Those who remained behind were visited by Gen. Custar, who promised them protection. The squaws were very much delighted at the promise, and from that time forward they looked upon the General as their friend. Custar, who is a great favorite with the Indians, has a very peculiar way of talking to them. He will say: "Me kill heap Injun, heap Injun, heap Injun,

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1869.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning (Sundays excepted) by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursday, for the mails and sale as usual, unaffected by newspaper combinations.

TERMS:

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

Daily Tribune, per year.....$12.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune, per year.....8.00
Weekly Tribune, per year.....5.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered in any part of the city, per week.....15c.
Tri-Weekly, delivered in any part of the city, per week.....20c.

Remittances may be made either by check, express Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Exchanges.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE will only be sent as an exchange to those weekly papers which shall forward a prospectus with a request to publish the same. Our exchange list is inordinately large, and we can not consent to enlarge it to those papers which may insert the prospectus without request.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF RESUMPTION.

The hard problem of specie resumption continues to agrave the attention of thinking men of all classes and occupations, and if there is a trifle in a multitude of counsellors, the question is certainly a safe harbor. We have watched the course of the discussion with close attention and deep interest, and have kept our readers well advised of its progress. One writer comes forward with a scheme, on which he has cogitated for months, which he presents to the public with entire confidence that he has found the true solution of the difficulty, and straightway another writer demolishes it with remorseless criticism, and, in turn, has his own invulnerable plan puncticated and exploded; and so the controversy progresses, until the multitudinous disputants and their listeners almost despair of ever finding a satisfactory solution of the question.

Nearly all those who have spoken or written on this subject become entangled and break down because they fail to embrace all the essential conditions of the problem. They plan and argue from a single point of view, and omit other equally vital matters which must be untied in any plan of resumption which the public can accept.

There are four great interests which must be consulted, and it is only that plan which shall include them all that can be adopted by the National Legislature. The interests are:

1st. The government.
2d. The banks.
3d. The creditors.
4th. The debtors.

The government has outstanding $459,000,000 of demand notes in the form of greenbacks, frac tionals and three per cent certificates, whom are made "lawful money" by statutory enactment. But this lawful money is not redeemable; it is not convertible into coin or bonds at the option of the holder. Hence, it is of uncertain, fluctuating value. It was worth seventy-three cents lately. It is worth seventy-three per cent to-day, and may be seventy-five or seventy-four to-morrow, and a year hence be down fifty or sixty per cent. Its relation to gold, which is the measure or standard of all values throughout the world, is forever changing up and down, and never at rest for even twenty-four hours at a time.

Next comes the National Bank currency, $300,000,000 in amount, redeemable in coin irredeemable, depreciated national notes. And of course those bank notes can possess no greater purchasing power or stability than the medium in which they are redeemed, and hence they fluctuate in value just as much and as frequently as the national notes.

Then we have the great debtor class, which embraces the whole active business public. They have bought and sold and made contracts innumerable for seven years, on the basis of a business in which money furnished them by the government. They owe their creditors those hundreds of millions of dollars—how much in the aggregate it is impossible to estimate, but certainly a sum greater than the national debt, and all the State debts combined. They owe the national, private and savings banks not less than $1,200,000,000, and this sum is, probably, not a third or their total indebtedness. If we add the great item of insurance that are issued by life, fire and marine companies, we can safely double our estimate and have a grand aggregate of six or seven billions of "promises to pay" now outstanding among the people. Let anyone carefully reflect on the vast sums represented by the obligations of contractors of all kinds, of mortgages on real estate, of loans on water craft and other personal property, of judgments and suits in courts, of debts due from retailers to wholesalers, and of consumers to retailers of every description, and then some just computation may be formed of the mutual indebtedness of the whole mass of the most active, enterprising, productive and commercial people on the face of the globe.

Almost all of these debts have been created in a fluctuating, depreciated currency, ranging in value from sixty-five to seventy-three, and averaging about seventy per cent. The debtors have permitted to pay their creditors in "lawful money," and they have received lawful money value from them. Where a note for $1,000 has been given the maker has received property worth but $650 to $700, and expects to make payment of like amount with interest. In other words, the creditors have given the debtors a consideration, as measured by the gold standard, of only two-thirds of what the obligations nominally call for.

Any scheme of resumption which shall make the money of account worth one hundred cents in gold without providing for the settlement of existing indebtedness, substantially according to the basis of values at the time it was created, would cause wide-spread calamity and disaster. It would be equivalent to ordering all debtors to pay forty to fifty per cent more than they actually owe, or than creditors have a right to expect, or in equity and good conscience should exact. It would be in effect a confiscation of one to two thousand millions of the property of the business classes, and its transfer to those who have no just claim to a dollar of it. Such a proceeding would wipe out and ruin tens of thousands of firms, and reduce to beggary vast multitudes of families now in comfortable circumstances; and it would bring want and misery to the hearthstones of hundreds of thousands of the families of the laboring classes. The convulsion that would ensue such resumption would so greatly cut off the revenues of the government as to reduce it to the verge of bankruptcy, and spread discontent, gloom and affliction throughout the Union.

Any scheme of resumption must therefore embrace three classes of debtors, viz.: The government, the banks, and private debtors. If the government commenced to-morrow to redeem its issues in specie, the banks must redeem theirs in specie, and the debtors must pay their notes in specie, notwithstanding each had only received from all such specie value for the notes when given. On the $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes outstanding the government would lose $150,000,000. On the $300,000,000 of notes and $1,000,000,000 of deposits, the National and private banks would lose $400,000,000; and on the $1,300,000,000 of indebtedness to all other classes of debtors would lose $1,600,000,000.

Could the country stand such a shock without suffering terribly? It is true that, as many debtors are also creditors, the loss on one side would often be more or less made good on the other. But after making all liberal allowances for these equitations, the disturbance of the existing equilibrium would be enormous and the consequent injuries of the most direful character. The flood would be practically identical in the apprehension of the destruction of present business relations, and the losses that would flow therefrom, that came people to endure a fluctuating and depreciated currency, on the principle that "it is better to bear the ills they have than fly to others they know not of." Congress must therefore devise some equitable mode of adjusting existing indebtedness on the basis of values received, before many any scheme of resumption which will be accepted or tolerated by their constituents. And the best and simplest proposition looking to that end is the enactment of a law making specie contracts, which will hereafter be drawn to pay what they specify in the form of values at the time it was contracted, and to be enforced by the courts on the basis of specie value. Such a measure would be constitutional, and would be accepted as fair and equitable by the people

TRI-WEEKLY.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1869.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE JURY.

[illegible] John Lyle King and E. W. [illegible] publish a card in the evening paper which amounts to an apology for [illegible] in the Wilkinson libel suit, and [illegible] certainly very much needed. [illegible] King and Evans are the proper [illegible] to make it for them. These gentlemen allege three things on behalf of [illegible], viz.:

[illegible] THE TRIBUNE put in a plea of [illegible], and made that plea "the [illegible] and decisive one in the case." That the plea of justification was [illegible] bad faith, and with no reasonable [illegible] of proving it!

[illegible] THE TRIBUNE had published a [illegible] of the libel, and, therefore, its [illegible] justification was untenable.

[illegible] first and second points made by [illegible] King and Evans offset each other. [illegible] cannot both be true. It the plea of [illegible] was made the controlling [illegible] decisive one in the case, it could not [illegible] made in bad faith and without [illegible] expectation of proving it. The point is a quibble. THE TRIBUNE [illegible] a statement on the day following the alleged libel to the effect that no money had been offered at the Police Court criminating Mrs. Wilkinson. This cut us off from showing that testimony existed which had not been offered. The plain truth is that we knew [illegible] of Mrs. Wilkinson; that we had uncommon diligence in keeping the item out of our columns, having [illegible] and repeated orders to our types to keep it out, and that, [illegible] it finally got into the [illegible] by an accident, we corrected [illegible] alleged libel to the extent that we had [illegible] it—that is, by saying that no money had been offered in the Police [illegible] criminating Mrs. Wilkinson. It [illegible] still open to us to prove that such money existed.

[illegible] statement of Messrs. King and Evans [illegible] the plea of justification was made in [illegible] and with no reasonable expectation of proving it, is rebutted by the [illegible] that they spent three days in endeavoring to break the force of the testimony [illegible] we did offer—in cross-examining [illegible] blackguarding our witnesses, and in [illegible] the town over to find other witnesses who had not seen the plaintiff in [illegible] and such circumstances at such and hours of the night. No juror, no [illegible] how stupid or malicious, could [illegible] supposed for a moment that THE [TRIBUNE] made its plea of justification in [illegible]. On this point the Court instructed the jury as follows:

The jury are further instructed that, even if [illegible] should come to the conclusion upon the [illegible] testimony that neither the point of privilege [illegible] the plea of justification is sufficiently established, still, if they believe, from such testimony [illegible] the defendant filed said plea of justification [illegible] offered proof thereunder in good faith, [illegible] it necessary for a defence, and that its [illegible] not be sufficiently proved, then the filing [illegible] plea of justification and offering proof [illegible] should not be considered by the jury [illegible] aggravation of damages, but, on the contrary, such evidence adduced by said defendant, [illegible] jury believe tends to establish the truth of [illegible] matter, should be considered by them in mitigation of damages.

[illegible] in the teeth of this instruction, [illegible] is in harmony with the latest [illegible] of the English Courts, and almost [illegible] in language with that of the Chief Justice in the recent case of [illegible] vs. Sharpe,) the jury took the [illegible] that the plea of justification was an aggravation of the libel, and that it called [for] vindictive damages!

[Su]ch a verdict is a travesty and a burlesque of law and justice, tending to bring [illegible] trial by jury into contempt.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

[The] disclosures recently made in New [York] as to the extent to which the liquors [sold] at the most respectable hotels [are] compounded of vicious drugs, may [illegible] good result. If the brandy and [illegible] sold at the Continental, St. [Nicho]las, Fifth Avenue, and other leading hotels in New York, are not pure, [but] are compounded of articles which [are in]jurious to health, if not to life, what [must] be the character of the stuff generally sold at the thousands of other bars, [where th]e prices are very much lower? [For in]stance, if a first-class hotel, under [pri]ce of selling brandy at fifty cents a [glass,] is an impure compound, of which [there i]s but a small proportion, what [sort of] stuff may be expected at another [place wh]ere brandy is sold at ten cents a [glass?] Whiskey is an article which may [be had] in its purest state at the ordinary [bars] asked at respectable bars and [at a] profit four times its cost; and yet [we ha]ve that in no single instance did [the exa]mining chemist find a pure article [in any] of the specimens submitted to [him.] What must be the quality of the [liquor] retailed in the low shops to the [people] who pay but from three to six [cents a] drink? If the liquors of the first-class hotels be made up in great part of [fusel] oil, how fatal must be the article [which] is sold at one-tenth of the prices [charged] at such hotels. There is, therefore, [no] questioning the fact that, under [the na]me and by the name of spirituous [liquors] there are sold to the public [poisonou]s drugs, which, if sold alone in [such q]uantities for use, would subject [the sel]ler to severe penalties. There [should] be a remedy for this widespread evil, and the case presents an opportunity by which the [friends] of temperance of all shades of [opinion] may unite in accomplishing a [great go]od to the human family. The [cause] of prohibition has been and always [been o]pposed; all efforts to enforce it [have p]roved abortive, if not positively [injurio]us of the vice it aims to suppress. [But] the supression and the sale of [adulter]ated liquors, and in the punishment [of th]ose using fusel oil to be used as whiskey or brandy, all classes of society will [join] more heartily than the [friend]s of spirits, who are robbed of [both] health and money by the [illegible]. We are aware that the advocates of prohibition insist that [all] spirituous liquors are necessarily poisonous, and, therefore, they [insist] upon prohibiting their use [entire]ly. But mankind generally [refuse] to accept this theory, and [continue] to use spirits. No man will [purchase] whiskey or brandy who can [get the] pure article, and, so long as men [will d]rink liquor, should it not be the point [of la]w and of morals to take such [steps as] will secure to those who drink a [pure and] unadulterated article? If we [cannot] make a man who drinks ten times [a day] stop drinking altogether, do we [not acc]omplish much if we can get him [to dri]nk but twice a day? It we cannot [prevent] a man who drinks whiskey and [brandy] made up in great measure of fusel [oil and] other poisonous ingredients, to [stop] drinking, do we not render him, [and o]thers like him, an immense service [if] we so provide that he can [get] whiskey and brandy except [illegible] pure?

[We] invite, therefore, the co-operation [of the] friends of temperance, prohibition [illegible] alert, to unite with consumers [illegible] obtaining legal measures for [the pu]nishment of the sale of any liquors [not en]tirely pure and free from all [drugs] or compounds.

[If we] can have the legal or moral right [to dri]nk whiskey or brandy that which [illegible]; and to do so is not only a [illegible] the means of his customer, [but a c]riminal assault upon his health [which sh]ould be punished severely. [There] will be no difficulty in enforcing [such a] law, because it will have the [approv]al of all classes of the community, and a very brief experience will [make] vendors as anxious to sell only [pure l]iquors as the majority of them, as [it now] appears, are indifferent to the real [quality] of the stuff they deal out to their [customers.]

COTTON.

[A lea]ding Southern paper, in a recent [review] of the condition of the planters of [the South,] says that the value of their [cotton crop] in 1868 exceeds that of any [previous] year, and that their future prospects are bright and cheering. The largest crop ever raised was in 1859-60, [which] was about 5,000,000 bales, realizing $50 a bale, $250,000,000. This [year's] crop will be about 2,500,000 [bales; i]t is worth $100 a bale, and in the [aggregate] $250,000,000, or as much as the [crop of] 1859-60.

[Of] the profits of this year's cotton [crop we] have noted several important items. [illegible] for the first time, these [illegible] for bread and meat. Hence the present cotton crop will bring more money into the South than ever was received from this source in her palmiest days. The planters will not have to include interest on the money which the laborer, as a slave, was worth; nor taxes on the same; nor food, nor medicine, nor loss from death or infirmity. The blacks now take care of themselves. What they earn is theirs, and what they lose comes out of their own pockets. Thus the South has a new and fair start, and with a certainty of furnishing the markets of the world with $200,000,000 worth of cotton per annum, a large portion of which will be retained among themselves, they are evidently entering upon a career of great prosperity. Let the planters accept the political equality of all men in good faith, bury out of sight forever all ideas of resurrecting the "lost cause," consider themselves American citizens of the whole Union, and a new prosperity, such as never entered their dreams under the old slaveholding *regime*, will dawn upon them.

ALLEGED NEWS.

Under the late exposition of the libel law, as expounded by an "intelligent" jury, it is hardly safe for a newspaper to publish news unless it is hedged in on all sides by the word "alleged." For instance:

POLICE NEWS.—An alleged man was brought yesterday before an alleged Justice, at an alleged Police Court, on the alleged charge of alleged beating of his alleged wife. An alleged policeman took an alleged oath, and alleged that he caught the aforesaid alleged man attempting to violently open the alleged throat of the alleged wife from ear to ear, with an alleged razor. The alleged man was held in alleged bail in alleged $500.

FIRE.—An alleged house, alleged No. 2000 and fast asleep Wabash avenue, took alleged fire through the alleged existence of an alleged servant girl, who, as alleged, knocked over an alleged kerosene lamp while giving an alleged spanking to an alleged baby.

SUICIDE.—An alleged woman made an alleged jump from an alleged five-story window and broke her alleged neck. It is alleged she will recover.

COMMERCIAL.—It is alleged that alleged dead pork is lively, and alleged live hogs inanimate.

MARRIAGE.—It is alleged that an alleged man was married to an alleged woman by an alleged minister at an alleged church, and that the alleged man gave the alleged woman an alleged kiss.

DIED.—An alleged oldest inhabitant gave up an alleged ghost, yesterday.

ALLEGED.—It is alleged that an alleged man, dressed in an alleged suit of alleged store clothes, alleged, yesterday, that another alleged man was alleged to have alleged that an alleged woman alleged that her alleged husband was alleged to have been seen with an alleged woman, who lived in an alleged house of alleged disreputable fame, who alleged that it was alleged that she alleged that he alleged that that other she alleged that the allegation alleged was alleged without an alleged foundation of an allegation alleged to have been alleged.

The foreign immigration returns for the current year show a falling off of 30,000 in the arrivals at the port of New York, as compared with last year. The cost of living in this country, in consequence of the excessive tariff, is beginning to deter the laboring people of Europe from coming to our shores. In that respect it is proving to be a "protective tariff"—it is protecting us against additions to the industrial population of the country from the Old World.

The live stock business transacted in this city during 1868 was very large. The sales at the Union Stock Yards foot up about sixty-five million dollars. The receipts were 324,524 cattle, 1,706,782 hogs, 270,875 sheep, 1,626 horses, and 292 mules.

The Spanish party are making use of the black element in their operations against the Creole rebels. A gentleman just from Havana saw there two regiments of black volunteers, or about 1,500 men. They are taken from the free negroes in and around Havana.

The Village Maiden.

BY JAMES DAWSON, JR.

Piping thoughtfully her needles, see her sitting
In the slanting sunlight, on the village green,
As if weaving in the stocking she is knitting,
Here and there—a memory of what has been.

Fair she is, and neat and clean and very comely;
Seeking peace alone where peace is to be had;
Just the one to make a home supremely homely,
And a heart in search of gladness truly glad.

Is she dreaming really of the days departed,
Or of what are yet to come with fewer fears?
Does she image forth no lover, tender-hearted,
Drawing near and ever nearer through the years?

Life's deceitful in its aspect, meekest maiden;
And what seems so fair to-day may prove as foul.
Gay at morning; and at even, sorrow-laden.
We may be, and often are, without control.

Yet, meek maiden, fill thy mouth with phantom kisses,
Sitting thoughtful in the drooping purple light,
And dream on the pleasant dream of honeyed blisses,
Knitting far into the mellow autumn night.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 2—p. m.

Consols, 92¾; 5-20s, 74¾; Erie flat at 25½c; Illinois Central, 95¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2.

United States bonds, 79¼.

PARIS, Jan. 2.

Bourse firmer. Rentes, 70f 17 centimes.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.

Cotton—Very little doing.
Breadstuffs—Market closed dull.
Provisions—Dull; sales pork at [illegible] and cheese at [illegible].
Produce—Spirits turpentine, 27s 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Sugar, No for No. 12 to arrive. Tallow, [illegible].

ANTWERP, Jan. 2.

Petroleum, 53½f.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour—Unsettled. Wheat—shipping and milling demand for No. 2 at $1.57@1.60 delivered, but holders are firm at 2@3c above these figures. Corn—Moving briskly but irregular; kiln-dried sold at $1.05.

PROVISIONS.

1,600 brls old mess pork sold since 'Change at $27.00; new held firm at $29.00 for March, with $28.75 bid. Lard—500 tierces prime steam sold for March, since 'Change, at 18c. Hams—Brisk movement in sweet pickled, part speculative, with sales of 4,6 packages Western at 15½@15¾c. All hog products closed buoyant.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Good demand and firm at 15½@17½c in gold. Sugar—Quiet; fair to good grocery at 11½@12½c.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—BEEF CATTLE—256 beeves reached Communipaw to-day, and were mostly sold at [illegible] for fair to good Western steers, with some of the tops and extras at 16½@18c.

SHEEP—Nothing arrived. Market firm for those held over at 4½@7c.

SWINE—Receipts, only 500 for two days; decidedly firmer, but nearly nominal at 11½@12½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—HOGS—Stiff at 9@10c, mainly at 9¾@10c for live; 13½@14c for dressed. Receipts, 1,600. Number packed to date, 202,570.

Cattle and sheep nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.—HOGS—Scarce; few on market. Extra, $10.25@10.50 for live; $11.75@12.00 for dressed. Receipts, 1,100.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—This being the day after the holiday, the market, as might have been expected, has been characterized by extreme languor, but prices, nevertheless, are firmly sustained, and an improved inquiry is anticipated both for cottons and woollen goods ere long. There have been numerous changes in business on the 1st inst., and on this account buyers have remained out of the market recently. We quote: Heavy brown sheetings at [illegible]; Attawaugan, [illegible]; Amoskeag A bleached muslins, [illegible]; Fruit of the Loom, [illegible]; Hill's Semper Idem, [illegible]; Hope, [illegible]; Mystic Lake, [illegible]; New York Mills, [illegible]; Lancaster prints, [illegible]; Pacific do, [illegible]; Cocheco, [illegible]; Lowell, [illegible], and Wamsutta, [illegible].

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—COTTON—Opened dull, closed active; decidedly higher; sales 4,800 bales at 26½c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

[illegible]

BOSTON.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

The New Legislature—The Liquor Issue—A Juvenile Representative—Literary Gossip—The New Edition of Reade—Promised Books—The Opera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

A question, in many respects the most perplexing which has been before the people of Massachusetts for many years, has been this week quite unexpectedly taken out of the arena of public discussion. This is the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel, the contract for which has just been signed and made public. The conditions and limitations imposed by the last Legislature were quite rigid and difficult of evasion, and one other, another of the bidders for the execution of the "big job," has found himself obliged to depart from the strict terms of the contract, after a vain attempt to obtain a modification at the hands of the Governor and Council. At last, almost at the eleventh hour, just as it seemed that the whole question must be thrown into the wrangling arena of the new Legislature, which meets next week, two Canadian engineers, brothers, have found the courage which the Yankee aspirants lacked, and bound themselves to carry out the work to the end.

The contract is a very minute and elaborate one; but its main provisions may be summarized thus: The Shanlys, of Toronto and Montreal, are to have $4,594,268 for doing the work, a sum materially within the five-million limit set by the Legislature. They are to complete the excavation of the tunnel and lay one track through it by the spring of the year 1874, with the margin, if unexpected obstacles are encountered, of a liberty to extend that time to December of the same year. The State Council will supervise the work in so far that they are authorized to put an end to it if it is manifestly carried on inefficiently. The contractors are to get nothing till they have done $500,000 worth of the work; and after that, that sum being constantly held in reserve until the end, as a guarantee to the Commonwealth, they are to be paid as they go, a proportionate fraction of the whole sum for every yard's advance into the bowels of the mountain, every mile of track, every thousand bricks used in roofing. One odd provision in the contract is that the Shanlys "shall use their best efforts to keep intoxicating liquors from their employés, and to promote orderly conduct among them." The Canadian gentlemen expect to push their work through with such energy as to open the tunnel to travel in considerably less than five years, and of course expect to make money by their bargain.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The General Court will assemble at the State House next week. The agents and officers of the secret temperance organizations in the State have been as busy as beavers ever since the election, working among the members elect, not only for the re-enactment of the Prohibitory law, but for taking the liquor issue into the election of the presiding officers of the two branches. At first it seemed unlikely that anything could be accomplished in this direction, but so assiduous have been these officials, and so perfect is the discipline of the Prohibition Leagues, that there now seems little doubt that radical prohibitory men will be placed in the chair in both houses. There is also every likelihood that the elaborately-constructed license system of last year will be entirely overturned to give place to a statute quite as stringent as the old Maine law. There is the usual scramble for the chaplaincy, and one influential paper proposes, in sober earnest, that the office be abolished altogether. One odd question to come up at the outset of the session will be the eligibility of a minor to a seat in the House. One of the Boston wards, by a Democratic majority, elected as its Representative a youth who will not be twenty-one years old until next May, when the Legislature is nearly through its work. The constitution and laws are explicit as to the limit of minority in the exercise of the franchise, but nothing is said as to the right to hold office, and the House will have to take the responsibility of settling the matter one way or the other.

LITERARY.

I have seen an early copy of the first volume of the new "Household" edition of Charles Reade's novels, announced a few days ago by Fields, Osgood & Co., and am able to describe it for your readers. The first story published will be the last one written, "Foul Play," Mr. Boucicault's joint authorship being mentioned on the title page, but not on the cover. The volume is a small one, easily to be held in the hand, and has two hundred and fifty pages. The compactness implied in getting the long story into such a compass is gained, not by type too small to be easily readable, but by the use of two narrow columns to the page, which is the sole fault the most fastidious could find with the book. The most striking feature of the edition is its cover, which is of crimson cloth, upon which the title, author's autograph, and so forth, have been printed—not engraved or stamped—by a press which has hitherto been monopolized by English book makers. It requires a peculiar quality of ink, which our establishments have long been trying in vain to obtain. The book is simple, without illustrations, and, I should think, would be very cheap, and therefore very popular.

Professor James Russell Lowell is to have an elaborate article on the present aspect of national affairs in the new number of the *North American Review*, the appearance of which is still delayed by the care with which he scrutinizes his proofs.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott, who wrote the most successful and the most original juvenile book of the late season, has already completed the manuscript of the sequel, which is to carry the fortunes of her "Little Women" to their proper dramatic conclusion.

Among the new books which the close of the Christmas season leaves yet to appear, is a more elaborate work on the manifestations of an unknown force through Planchette than has yet been attempted. It is by a believer in that toy, Mr. Epes Sargent, by no means a stranger in the literary world, and will be published, speedily, by Roberts Brothers.

Mr. Charles F. Dunbar, the editor of the *Daily Advertiser*, has returned home from his trip to Europe which, though so rapid, extended as far as Egypt. His health is very greatly improved.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Maretzek comes here next week to give us our first taste of opera of any nationality this season. He will remain a fortnight, and, if he succeeds in creating a *furore*, will probably stay longer. His German and Italian troupes each seem feeble compared with the companies we used to have in years past, before Batement and his French women played the dence with serious opera; but as none of the bouffe companies have been here yet, he may achieve a moderate success. The prices are kept up to the old standard—two dollars a seat.

The Museum, which distances all our other theatres in getting prompt possession of the plays successful in London, has already secured the manuscript of the prolific Mr. Henry J. Byron's last work, "Cyril's Success," and will bring it out next Monday. It is but just a month since it was first brought out in London.

Mr. Hackett is playing a single week's engagement at the Boston Theatre, where he finds very sorry support in the many characters of Shakespearian plays in which his forte lies.

Parepa and her company come to us next week, for two weeks only.

Selwyn has brought out, as a Christmas piece, with "Dot," Byron's burlesque of "The Forty Thieves." The burlesque business is being overdone here, and will speedily find itself run into the ground.

The American Social Science Association, which has its headquarters in this city, is waking to new activity since the appointment of Mr. H. Villard as its Secretary. It is to hold a meeting to-morrow to hear from Hon. Thomas H. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, an explanation of the theories and probable workings of his Civil Service Bill.

We have yet to have our first day of sleighing this season.

REVERE.

Rochefort's Lanterne.

Translated for The Chicago Tribune from No. 28 of Rochefort's Lanterne.

Wonderful utterances and unheard of capers are ascribed to His Majesty, the Emperor of all the French, in regard to the incidents to which the Baudin subscription has given rise. A semi-official journal relates that this whole affair is beginning to fill Napoleon the Third with "a feeling of weariness."

Another journal says that the saviour of France, upon learning of the acquittals pronounced by the courts of Castres and Clermont, exclaimed, "Would to God the Judges of Paris had pursued the same course in this *unpleasant affair!*"

"A feeling of weariness" and "unpleasant affair," applied to the second of December, are phrases deserving to be painted upon the highest chimneys of the palace of Versailles. A man commits the most monstrous crime which the *Gazette des Tribunaux* ever has recorded. He causes to be shot, transported, imprisoned or exiled, one hundred thousand natives of France, of all ages, sexes and classes, and on the day on which we rub his big nose in the blood he has made, he declares that he experiences "a feeling of weariness!"

Those who have suffered fifteen years' of transportation, or were placed for the same length of time under the surveillance of the police, were no less weary, and if anybody ever suffered from "a feeling of weariness," it was certainly the unfortunate Martin Bizaure, who, on the 3d of December, 1851, was lifted from his bed in the hospital to be shot a second time.

I comprehend very well that the remembrance of the 2d of December should fill its author with various feelings—remorse, sudden terrors in the dead of night, irrepressible shudders and starts; but to call these emotions "weariness" is remarkably impudent. Just imagine a father whom a *juge d'instruction* charges with having successfully cut the throats of his four children, and who replies gently:

"All these things fill me with a certain weariness. You would oblige me by not alluding to it any more."

The last little one (I beg your pardon, reader, I mean the last but one) of Queen Hortense looks upon the massacres on the Boulevard Montmartre, on the 3d of December, 1851, as a common game of ball or battle-dore, and his official journals record the [illegible] following on many festivities on it [illegible] with the Prince Imperial, had a slight headache in consequence.

"An unpleasant affair" is an equally happy definition. In fact the affair was "unpleasant for Baudin, who, having received three bullets into the head, must have felt rather 'unpleasant' about it. It is to be regretted that the Emperor, who gets up so graphical maps, should not also write a history of France. He would probably relate the trial and end of Marie Antoinette's husband in the following manner:

"At this time Louis XVI. had to undergo a little unpleasantness. The National Convention passed sentence of death upon him, and he underwent courageously the always unpleasant necessity of ascending the scaffold!"

Among the victims of the late press prosecutions are several men who were exiled from France in consequence of the *coup d'état*. The clemency of the sovereign had reopened the doors of France to them; but their return only made them so conspicuous as to call down upon them the wrath of corrupt Judges, as if they were old offenders.

And the organs of the Imperialists dare to assert that proscribed citizens of France, such as Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and many others, are voluntary exiles! They are simply intelligent men who know that the amnesty was a sort of mouse-trap, the object of which, as regards the mousers who compose our government, was to get into their power the honest, that is to say dangerous, citizens.

As an *agent provocateur* the Emperor has tried to inveigle them into his trap by all sorts of promises.

"Say, say, pray come into my trap. I shall be very amiable toward you. You only knew me as a ferocious fellow; you will see how gentle I have become."

But scarcely had the too confiding exiles set again foot in France when the amnesty-man pounces upon them, crying:

"Ah, I have got you, my little lambs! To Mazas! To Mazas, my dear friends; you are, furthermore, deprived of your civil rights, so that you cannot enter the Corps Legislatif, which would render you inviolable during the legislative session, but which, for the rest, would not prevent me from violating you."

Under the honorable government of Mother Montijo's son-in-law, to profit by the amnesty is simply to exchange exile for imprisonment.

The murder of Monti and Tognetti, the two Italians recently guillotined in Rome under the high protection of the French bayonets, has produced in Italy universal indignation, and in Compiegne a satisfaction which redoubled the gayety of the cotillon in the evening.

The Empress, say the reporters, was indebted to this satisfaction for a sweet incarnation which added greatly to the brilliancy of her complexion.

"How well executions agree with her," exclaimed a flatterer.

As for the Emperor Napoleon, he hastened to address to Pius IX. an autograph letter, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:

"DEAR GODFATHER OF MY SON: I was very happy to learn that my soldiers were so useful to you in the late little guillotine scene. I have read the details of the execution with the liveliest interest. Such things always afford me great pleasure. If you ever have need of executioners, don't be bashful. I always have three or four of them at the disposal of my friends.

"My wife has likewise amused herself greatly in perusing the details of these double slaughter. You know what a child she is. She would have preferred to see French blood shed by the guillotine; but, when we have no torches we eat other bites, and so she had to content herself with a little blood.

"Your godson is exceedingly well. His greatest pleasure is to rip open the bellies of roebucks and warm his feet therein. He is a little Child.

"I will write you soon again. May God have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON III."

This Emperor, who goes to the city to order the cutting off heads, is really an extraordinary personage. Two days ago, on returning from an excursion to Pierrefonds, one of the horses of the Emperor's equipage fell to the ground, never to rise again. You cannot dissuade me from believing that this was an act of suicide. The poor animal knew that it would soon have to draw its master to the frontier, and it could not bear this prospect, which seems so delightful to the rest of us.

Berryer, whom the last generation considered the greatest orator of his age, is dead. This illustrious man, after defending Marshal Ney, contributed much toward bringing about the execrable expedition to Rome in 1849, and took part in a considerable number of reactionary measures, well calculated to dispel the admiration felt for him by Republicans.

But the empire has brought about at least this good result, that it is sufficient for man to declare himself its implacable enemy in order to become immediately very popular without having need of any other political creed.

At the present time a candidate for the Corps Legislatif has only to say to the electors:

"I promise to you that, if I should be elected, I would leave no stone unturned to have the inquisition, and even torture, re-established; but I pledge you, also, my word that I shall, with the same energy, try to overthrow the odious despotism which weighs us down;" and the latter part of this declaration would secure his election by an overwhelming majority.

At the moment when I try to dismiss from my mind the horrible memories conjured up by the anniversary of the *coup d'état*, I receive the first volume of one of the most candid works, and, moreover, one that is full of the most intense interest for Frenchmen—"*Mes Memoires*," by Count Alton Shee; and I open the book precisely at the page relating to the trial of Barbes, that man as pure as a diamond, that spotless knight of Republican ideas.

To pass as suddenly as I have just done from the cowardly Maupas to this hero, and from the strategic advice of the *Chevalier d'Industrie* Morny to the absolute disinterestedness of this great victim, is a hydrotherapy which I advise my readers to practice. You issue from it with a redoubled admiration for Barbes, and a redoubled disgust for the others.

"When the savage is taken prisoner," said Barbes to his Judges, "he no longer defends himself; he surrenders his head to the enemy."

"You are right," replied the President of the Court, "to compare yourself to a savage."

"The savage, sir," said Barbes, who knew that the scaffold awaited him, "is he who scalps, and not he who is scalped."

Napoleon the Third, I admit, has defended himself in an infinitely more brilliant manner. Feeling how greatly the infamous crime of the 2d of December revolted that supreme judge, public opinion, he replied to this judge by robbing the Orleans family of sixty million francs.

Marshal McMahon, Governor of Algeria, went the other day to Compiegne to ask for three million francs, which, he said, were absolutely necessary to prevent the starving Arabs from dying of hunger this winter.

Unfortunately the expenses of the court at Compiegne amount daily to fifty thousand francs, and the Emperor, therefore, to his great regret, is obliged to reject the Marshal's application.

But God never tires of protecting France; the Minister of Finance has just devised a combination which surmounts all obstacles. Instead of granting the money before the Arabs have died of hunger, the government will grant it after they are dead.

In this way, the fewer Arabs there will be left, the fewer millions the government will have to spend for them. It has been calculated that, if the government should wait only two or three months, the sum of forty-seven francs would be amply sufficient to feed all the surviving Arabs.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Even the Berlin *Kreuz-Zeitung*, President Johnson's last friend in the German press, drops him now and denounces his repudiation message.

A Professorship of American History and Literature is to be established at the University of Heidelberg, and to be offered to a distinguished American scholar.

Gambetta has been nominated for the Corps Legislatif in the Marseilles District in place of the late M. Berryer. The Democrats count upon heavy gains at the election, which will take place on the 15th of January.

Guizot has recently become a great-grandfather. One of his granddaughters was married a year ago to a merchant of Bordeaux, and has lately added a scion to the distinguished family.

A Munich correspondent of the Hamburg *Imperial Correspondent* intimates that the young King of Bavaria is crack brained, and that, after making his personal acquaintance at Kissingen, the Emperor and Empress of Russia do not want any longer to let him have their beautiful daughter.

The King of Denmark was recently thrown from his carriage, and his attendants, when lifting him from the ground, thought at first he was dead. He was not long, however, in awaking to consciousness. His first words, upon opening his eyes, were: "Do not say a word to the Queen!"

Dr. Zabel, for twenty years past managing editor of the Berlin *National Zeitung*, was prosecuted during that period over eighty times by the government for offences against the Press laws, found guilty over fifty times, and sentenced altogether to nine years' imprisonment and fines amounting to over $15,000. Most of the imprisonment, however, was remitted.

The Countess Walewski is heart broken at the death of her gifted husband. The Empress wishing to comfort her in her grief, wrote her the other day that she was to be, henceforth, her first lady of honor, a position for which the Countess had formerly applied in vain. Now she rejected the offer immediately, and replied to the Empress that she would not return any more to Paris.

Frederick Gerstaecker, the celebrated German traveller, says in his late work, "Travels in the United States and Mexico in 1867," that, in passing through the Southern States, he did not meet a single politician but that, as soon as he found out that Gerstaecker was a foreigner, expressed the most disloyal sentiments, and uttered the hope that the Union would be rent asunder.

Mr. Strousberg, the Prussian Israelite, who, in the course of five years, rose from abject poverty to wealth in consequence of his shrewd railroad speculations, and who is now considered worth ten million dollars, was in 1860 in New York, where he sold lottery tickets. He lately purchased Egestorf's celebrated machine works in the city of Hanover for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, cash.

The Queen of Belgium, it is said, has regained the affections of her royal husband by the great self-abnegation with which she devoted herself to nursing his insane sister Carlotta. Three years ago a coolness had arisen between the Queen and the King, which threatened to lead to a permanent [illegible] each other in the most friendly manner; but when the Queen brought Carlotta from Miramar to the palace of Laeken, and the King had embraced his poor sister, he turned to his wife, who had averted her face and was hardly able to restrain her tears. He laid his hand on her shoulder, whispered a few words in her ear, and the Queen, with streaming eyes but a radiant face, threw herself into his arms. From that day forward they have treated each other again as if they were once more ardent young lovers.

The ex-Queen of Naples, still a very charming young lady, is anxious to get a divorce from her worthless husband, and has repeatedly already applied to the Pope for this purpose; but her Austrian and Bavarian friends have hitherto dissuaded her from pressing the matter. The ex-King of Naples is said to be quite willing to let her go. They often do not exchange words for many weeks.

The King of Denmark is anxious that the United States should take St. Thomas off his hands, because the Danes, who dislike him, charge him all the time with compromising the dignity of their country in his negotiations with foreign powers. They say he is the most short-sighted and dull sovereign that has sat on the Danish throne for a hundred years past. The King's real offence, in the eyes of his Danish subjects, is his German descent.

General Von Vegesack, the Swedish officer who served for several years in the Army of the Potomac, says, in his recent work on the American War, that one of the most grievous mistakes which President Lincoln committed during the early part of the war was that he did not order General McClellan to be court martialed after the disastrous campaign on the Peninsula, as he was urged to do by several Generals and by the Secretary of War.

The Marquis de Caux, Adelina Patti's husband, is exceedingly unpopular in the artistical circles in Paris. Nobody speaks to him when he accompanies his wife to the Italian Opera, and most of the small theatrical papers, such as the *Vert-Vert*, the *Green-Room*, &c., contain flings at him. Adelina's family is reported to have openly broken with the Marquis, and a quarrel about the fortune of the cantatrice is about to lead to a lawsuit before the Paris courts.

Jules Janin, the famous feuilleton writer of the *Journal des Debats*, is known in Paris as the journalist who writes the most illegible hand. Only two old compositors at the office of the *Journal des Debats* are able to decipher his hieroglyphics, and often even they have to send sheets of the manuscript which they cannot read back to the author. Janin, then, never reads the illegible words to them, but quickly writes another sheet. George Sand says she once received from Janin a letter, of which she and her acquaintances, despite their most strenuous efforts, never were able to decipher more than two words.

Felix Pyat says in the *Commune Revolutionnaire*: "Marshal Forey lies paralyzed and as helpless as a child on his bed in Besancon. Does anybody pity him when it is borne in mind that he was the scoundrel who helped Louis Verhuel, called Bonaparte, to disperse the National Assembly on December 2, 1851. Of the other three villains who were his colleagues on that gloomy occasion, Magnan and St. Arnaud are in their graves, and their memory is execrated by every honest man. Canrobert, the butcher of the Boulevard Montmartre, has not been punished yet. But his turn will come very soon."

It appears that nearly the whole army in France was ordered to prepare for a fight on the 3d of December, in consequence of the apprehensions of the Government that the Democrats would make Republican demonstrations. At the Camp de Chalons even the staff officers, upon receiving the order that every soldier should receive fifty cartridges and five days' rations, believed that the army was to be sent to the Rhine, and there were in consequence great rejoicings in the camp. When the officers and men found out next day that there would be no war, they manifested intense disappointment.

Edmond About says, in his "Old Time Recollections," that, in 1849, he was so poor that he was about to accept a clerkship in a Lyons silk house and bid farewell to literature. A timely loan of two hundred francs, however, enabled him to finish a novel, for which a publisher paid him five hundred francs, and this success encouraged him so much that he thought he would try literary life a little longer. In the following year, he says, he earned one thousand francs with his pen, and thought that was doing exceedingly well. His income is now never less than fifty thousand francs a year, and he has a great many more orders from publishers than he is able to fill.

Victor Hugo, it is now said, will probably return to Paris in February next, for the purpose of starting there a daily paper to be called *L'Avant-Garde* (The Vanguard). If Victor Hugo should determine to remain at Guernsey, his sons Francis Victor and Charles will be the editors of the paper; they will be assisted by Paul Meurice, Auguste Vacquerie, Mario Proth, Frederick Cournet, Leon Gambetta, and, last, but not least, Henri Rochefort, who has promised to publish every week in the *Avant-Garde* one-fourth or one-third of the matter which is to appear in the *Lanterne*. The *Avant-Garde* is to be larger than any daily paper now published in Paris, and it is thought will soon have a circulation of one hundred thousand copies.

When female convicts are sent from the France Penitentiaries (*Maisons Centrales*) to Cayenne, they go to that penal colony with the understanding that they must marry there one of the male convicts. As soon as they are on board the ship that is to take them to Cayenne, they are treated as entirely free persons, and, upon their arrival at Cayenne, the young convicts who have behaved most satisfactorily during the past fifteen months, are introduced to them, and the girls are allowed a week's time to make up their minds as to the husbands they are going to choose. The wedding is then celebrated in the presence of all the convicts, who have a holiday on such occasions. A small house is assigned to the couple, and the husband is thenceforth likewise treated almost as a free man. The system works so exceedingly well that the Governor of the colony has written to the Minister of Justice to send out as many female convicts as possible. He says that nearly all the convicts at Cayenne promise to lead virtuous lives if they are permitted to marry, and he adds that the female convicts who have married seem quite well satisfied with their lot.

The official reports of the Austrian Staff on the campaign of 1866, of which another volume has just been issued, show conclusively that Field Marshal Benedek was utterly guiltless of the disasters which befel the Austrian army in July, 1866. The reports contain no less than fifteen telegrams in which the Field Marshal implored the Emperor Francis Joseph, during the last three days prior to the battle of Sadowa, to make peace with Prussia. The last of these telegrams, dated July 2d, sounds truly prophetic: "Retreat is impossible now. If the Prussians attack me to-morrow, catastrophe is inevitable. Cannot conquer with this army and this staff. Make peace, Majesty, immediately!" Francis Joseph telegraphed that he could not make peace, and that Benedek must fight. Since the facts have become generally known, there is much surprise that the Emperor should not have vindicated Benedek's sagacity, but allowed him to be reviled so long as a military humbug. Benedek himself is a confirmed hypochondriac, and fears have been entertained for some time past, by his intimate friends, that he may commit suicide in a fit of despondency.

There was great excitement in the Assize Hall at Air when the verdict of the jury in the case of the Marseilles poisoners became known. When Joye, the herborist and poison-monger, was not sentenced to death, but to imprisonment for life, the audience burst into loud exclamations, "That is infamous! that is unjust! To the guillotine with him!" shouted the spectators. When the same sentence was passed upon young Josephine Gabriel she fainted, and the audience seemed to pity her greatly. "That is unjust, too!" shouted the men, and the women wept. The excitement reached its highest pitch when the presiding Judge asked Mme. Ville if she wanted to say anything before sentence was passed upon her. She threw herself upon her knees and begged for mercy in the most heart rending manner. She sobbed out that she had not slept for three weeks, and said if she was sent to prison for a long time it would kill both her old mother and herself. She cursed Marino, her lover, who had informed the authorities of her crime, with terrible bitterness, and when sentence of imprisonment for life was passed upon her, she tore her hair, threw herself on the floor, and filled the court-room with the wildest shrieks.

Erlanger, the Paris banker and Slidell's son-in-law, made a million francs by his unprincipled management of the French cable stock. Some of the dupes who bought stock of him now threaten to prosecute him for swindling. Their grievances are based on a confidential circular which Erlanger issued in September, in regard to the advantages offered by the French cable enterprise, and which, they say, contains a lie in every sentence. In this confidential circular he boldly states that charters have been secured for the cable from the Legislature of New York, and from the United States Government, and that the assistance of the most influential journals in America had been obtained. One hundred thousand francs' worth of stock, it has been ascertained, was given to the publishers of the *Constitutionnel* for puffing the enterprise. In regard to the corrupt practices of certain French dailies in puffing up swindling schemes, Jules Favre is going to ask the Ministers, at the next session of the Corps Legislatif, if they are going to propose any amendments to the criminal code making it a penal offence for an editor to puff, in the editorial columns of his paper, an enterprise which he has been hired to [illegible].

HOW THE POOR ARE CHEATED.

Analyses of the Goods Purchased in the Five Points.

Sweepings Sold for Tea, and Ground Peas for Coffee.

A Few Receipts for Public Consideration.

From the New York World, Dec. 30.

We present this morning reports of Professor Seely's analysis of articles purchased in the low grocery stores in the Five Points and other similarly poor localities in the city. The exhibit is a curious one, and the results are sufficient to excite public indignation against the rascally proprietors of those places. Not content with demanding a high price for their worthless commodities and realizing enormous profits from the system in which they conduct their business, by guessing at the few cents' worth of the articles they sell—they palm off upon their customers articles which are really abominable in their character. The poor woman who lays out the few pennies she has pinched to save for the purpose of obtaining a little tea and coffee—which is indeed a luxury with her—is infamously cheated when she is given, in exchange for her hard-earned pennies, a mess of leaves and sticks and stones and berries, which, when made into an infusion, is nauseating in the extreme. These men who sell such stuff are paid in the aggregate enough to enable them to dispense a first-class article which their poor customers would appreciate. Instead of this they buy the very dregs of the market, the sweepings of the tea warehouses and sell the compound for the best quality of tea.

The sugar, which was submitted to Professor Seely for analysis was found to be unadulterated, and of as good quality as that sold elsewhere. The coffee, in most cases, consisted of a mixture of several ingredients, and was a most complete fraud.

The weights of those articles, it will be remembered, were found to be very near correct in the majority of instances—falling short but a trifle, showing but a slight variation of the scales from the true standard. The fact that these grocers gave good weight does not counterbalance the wrong they do their customers by serving them with adulterated goods. They could well afford to give good and even over-weight of such stuff as they sell for tea, and then make a very handsome profit.

We now turn to Professor Seely's report, and find from his analysis of the articles purchased by our commissioner at the

CORNER OF BAXTER AND LEONARD STREETS,

that "the tea is highly colored, containing stems and a considerable variety of household and grocery rubbish, suggesting that sweepings had been added to the tea. It gave a weak decoction, which had the odor and flavor of some medicinal herbs. Wads of leaves and dirt, glued together by gum-water, were quite abundant." This stuff, sold for tea, was found to be true weight when tested upon the standard scales. The grocer who keeps this shop, doubtless, bought this "tea" from "first hands," as no wholesale dealer would demean himself so far as to have such rubbish about his store. The retailer, doubtless, obtained the article from some of the scavengers who prowl around tea-brokers' offices and tea warehouses and gather up the refuse of those places, which would otherwise be thrown into the ash-pit. The sugar obtained at this place, Professor Seely reports, "was caked together and damp. Completely soluble and combustible." The moisture was doubtless the result of just sufficient wetting to add to the weight, without rendering the mass semi-fluid, and done for the purpose of defrauding in weight.

From Professor Seely's analyses of the articles purchased at the

CORNER OF PARK AND BAXTER STREETS,

we find that the sugar was similar to that above mentioned. We suppose that it was treated according to the same formula, which must be familiar to grocers of the class we have been exposing in these articles. The green tea, Professor Seely reports, "has from ten to fifteen per cent of seeds. Some of the leaves are colored and some are not." This tea was probably the very commonest grade which is brought to this country, and is known to the trade as the last pickings. When the bush has been denuded of all the leaves which are worth gathering it is shaken and beaten, and the seeds of the plant, stalks, and withered leaves are saved and sold for a mere trifle. Were it not that these importers find customers for such stuff in this country they would not go to the expense of bringing it over. Even this sample of tea was not free from mixture, for we find that some of the leaves were colored and some were not—showing that in the process of mixing this tea an *olla podrida* of many kinds has been made; probably selected portions of tea sweepings.

From the analysis of the articles purchased at the corner of

MULBERRY AND BAYARD STREETS,

we learn that the "green tea is artificially colored. It gave a weak decoction." This fellow sells a better grade of tea than his neighbor, it is evident, but even his tea is miserable stuff. We should not be surprised, if the history of this tea could be written, to find that the tea leaves had once done duty in some more aristocratic tea-pot than any which are to be found on the Five Points, and that, after having given off their strength, they had been thrown away to be gathered by some enterprising scavenger, carefully dried, and then colored to find their way into some cheap grocer's tea canister. The coloring of these leaves was not artistically done by any means, and may have been the handiwork of some novice in the business. The sugar purchased at this place was "caked together, and damp. Completely soluble and combustible." The "coffee," Professor Seely reports, "contains at least fifty per cent of foreign matter, consisting of peas, rye, chicory, and burnt molasses." This is decidedly the worst sample of coffee with which our commissioner has met as yet. Half coffee and half rubbish, and such rubbish as burnt molasses, peas, rye, &c. To sell such stuff to the poor people who patronize these groceries is criminal, and ought to be punished.

At the store

CORNER OF DIVISION AND ORCHARD STREETS,

which is of rather a better grade than the Five Points groceries, though of the low class, articles were purchased which were submitted to Professor Seely for examination. He reports that "in the green tea I found nothing different from tea." This is a good exhibit, and does credit to the dealer who sold the article. But he gave short weight on all the goods purchased, and weight should be condemned for that, if for nothing else. Besides, he sells poor coffee. Professor Seely's report says: "The coffee contains fifty to sixty per cent of peas, chicory and coffee essence." This Dutchman has produced, in this compound, something which has not yet been found in other samples examined. He evidently knew that from fifty to sixty per cent of peas and chicory would not bring his coffee up to the standard, so he "doctors" the mixture up with coffee essence to give it more of a flavor than his fellow-adulterators do. His "sugar is caked together, completely soluble and combustible," Prof. Seely says. It is good sugar, and, doubtless, sweet enough to flavor his mixtures of peas, chicory, and coffee essence, if applied in sufficient quantity.

We now come to

BABBIT'S YEAST POWDER,

which Professor Seely says "consists of a mixture of cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda; the latter, apparently has the impurities of a low grade of the commercial article." Yeast powders should be composed of cream of tartar and soda, but both should be pure to insure success in the culinary process to which they are applied. A soda which is impure will of course impart impurities to all articles with which it is incorporated.

Report is made by Professor Seely upon a sample package of

HORSFORD'S SELF-RAISING BREAD PREPARATION,

which is a patent article, and offered to the public as "unsurpassed for making bread, biscuit, cakes and pastry; warranted to give perfect satisfaction if the directions are followed." Before we give the result of the analysis let us call attention to the following, which we find printed upon the package:

"BREAD IS THE STAFF OF LIFE."

By bread we mean all the various forms into which it is customary to convert cereal flour.

When is bread good? Bread is good when light, sweet, and nutritious, and without deleterious qualities.

How are these good properties best secured?

Not by the use of yeast or ferment, because it is often difficult, and sometimes impossible to procure good yeast; because the carbonic acid gas requisite to give porosity to the loaf, is obtained at the expense of the nutritive qualities of the flour; because lactic, acetic and butyric acids are often formed; and because bad bread, made in this way, is a fruitful source of dyspepsia and indigestion.

Not by the use of cream of tartar and soda, because the former is not a nutritive principle, and often irritates the alimentary organs; and because it is so generally adulterated with sulphate of lime and other deleterious substances, that it is no longer safe to use it as ordinarily obtained.

HOW, THEN, SHALL WE MAKE GOOD BREAD?

Professor Horsford has given to the world a scientific solution of this great problem in domestic economy; and the Self-Raising Bread Preparation, manufactured under his patent and directions, is not the unqualified approval of every physician, chemist and physiologist who has examined and tried it. It is a simple phosphate, and nearly restores to the flour the essential and nutritive properties removed with the bran—nothing else.

Professor Seely says this "is a baking powder contained in two packages. The larger package consists essentially of a mixture of acid phosphate of lime and starch. The smaller package is bi carbonate of soda, having the impurities of a low grade of the commercial article."

A DASHING DRAGOON.

The Murat of the American Army—Phil. Kearney at Cherubusco.

There is a name among the military heroes of America not so often spoken as it should be; but which, when spoken, never fails to strike upon the ear with an interest almost romantic. In it the soldier recognises the ring of the true metal, and its mention calls up the image of as fine a dragoon officer as ever drew sabre or set foot in a stirrup.

This officer was Philip Kearney.

Was! How sad an old comrade feels in penning the past tense! Would I could say, is!

Alas! It cannot be. His life-blood, of which he was so daringly regardless, has fertilized the sod of Chantilly; his ashes rest in the tomb of his ancestors; his heroic soul has passed to a more peaceful world. But for that fatal shot that made him a corpse in his saddle, his name would now have been louder upon the lips of his countrymen. For the man who cried "cowardice or treason!" when Malvern Hill was so basely abandoned to the foe, would have led to victory had he lived; and this man was General Philip Kearney.

To say this is no disparagement to the successful leaders who survived him. I don't think there is one among them will deny that, had Philip Kearney not met premature death, he would have achieved rank second to none, as second to none he was in reputation. And it is a reputation that will year after year, and day after day, grow brighter; as, under the calm retrospect of peace, his deeds of warlike daring—of high chivalric heroism—become better known.

It is not my purpose to write the biography of General Philip Kearney. There are some of them will no doubt perform this national duty. It should be a labor of love for any patriot to write the story of such a life; and there is no patriot who should not read it. I am incapable; for while Kearney was engaged in that grand struggle that gave the latest proofs, alike of his gallantry and devotion to his country's cause, I was far away in a distant quarter of the globe.

In the lesser strife, that by something more than a decade preceded it—the Second Conquest of Mexico—I was by his side, and saw him do a deed that fixed him in my mind, for ever after, as a "dashing dragoon."

It is of this deed, too little known, I desire to make record; so that it may assist the future biographer of the gallant Kearney, as also the historian of that spirited Mexican expedition—still but feebly chronicled. Partly for these reasons and partly, that the eye-witnesses of those far-distant events—in their day thought stirring, and still picturesque—are gradually growing less in number.

Alas, that from among us Phil Kearney is missing! But his memory is with us; and now for a chapter that will not only recall him to the thoughts of his old comrades, but his countrymen, in all the dash, the daring, the unparalleled picturesqueness of his character.

It was the battle-field, known in history as Cherubusco, so called from a stream of the same, with a village upon its banks—a cluster of huts and churches, with a grand convent rising massively in their midst. It is on the famed National Road leading south toward Acapulco from the city of Mexico, and about five miles from the suburb of the latter city—the *garita* of San Antonia de Abad.

The crossing of the stream was defended by a battery on the *tete de pont*, by flanking works along the banks on both sides, and by a strong body of troops that occupied the convent at Cherubusco, for the time transformed into a fortress.

It cost the American army a deadly struggle to take these works; all the deadlier that they were defended by two hundred brave Irishmen, who, as is too often the case, were fighting on the wrong side. They were deserters, and fought in despair—with the prospect of a halter if taken.

The *tete de pont*, although desperately defended, was at length carried; the sooner that a brigade of volunteers, sent round by the left flank, pressed the enemy at the back ends of Los Portales. But for this it is a question whether Cherubusco would have been carried so soon.

This brigade, on its own side, had enough work to do. It consisted of the New York and South Carolina regiments.

As we stood side by side, our flags swayed by the same breeze, our muzzles pointed in the same direction, who could have thought that those standards should ever be seen in opposing ranks, or those bayonets ever clash in the conflict of internecine strife? Surely not one of us.

No; we had enough to think of without that, as our men fell, side by side, or one upon the other, mingling their life-blood together—the best of the North, as of the South.

And both flowed equally as freely! In those days men used to talk of Waterloo and its terrible carnage. Man for man there was more blood spilled at Cherubusco. The writer of this sketch was in command of sixty volunteer soldiers. When the action was over he, he counted thirty-two of them lying on the grass, nearly a dozen of them dead! After this it is not necessary to say they were brave.

And it needed all their courage to carry the defences of Los Portales. There was a time when they wavered. What troops would not have done so under a shower of leaden hail, that, in addition to half their numbers, laid low nearly every field-officer in the brigade? It would have been no cowardice, had they at that time retreated.

But they did not. A young officer, belonging to the New York regiment, sprang forth, and called upon them to follow him to the charge. The Irish drummer, Murphy, dashed out after; gave a soul-stirring tap to his drum; and, as if keeping time to its quick rolling, Empires and Palmettos rushed forward at bayonet charge.

The coming of the cold steel was a warning to the Mexican troops. A squadron of their cavalry, threatening a charge on our left, wheeled their horses quick about, and went off at a hand-gallop for the city; while the foot defenders of Los Portales and the causeway of the Acapulco Road, flung down their discharged escopettes, and scattered off through swamp and chapparal.

Still led by the New York officer, the remnants of the half-slaughtered brigade plunged breast deep into the slimy zanca, clambered up the causeway, and continued the pursuit along the level road.

Exhausted by the long continued struggle, saturated with water from sole to waist, laden with sink mud, they made but slow progress.

But at that moment there appeared, coming along the causeway, a troop going quicker, that promised to take the pursuit off their hands. It was a troop of horsemen, with horses all of a light gray color.

Emerging from the smoke-cloud of Cherubusco, they looked like a band of angels with Gabriel at their head! It was Kearney with the squadron of cavalry.

Before the fatigued foot had time to congratulate themselves on the relief, the dragoons came sweeping past. They were going at full gallop in half sections of twos, the men with sloped sabres, the horses with snorting nostrils, each buried in the spread tail of that preceding him; the hoofs of all striking simultaneously on the firm crown of the causeway, as if they were galloping to set a tune.

At their head rode a man of slight stature, with light-colored hair and a complexion to correspond. A long tawny mustache became the classical type of face, and somewhat acquiline nose that surmounted it. They were features that belonged to a natural-born commander, and looked in their place at the head of a charging troop. They were the features of Phil Kearney.

The young New York officer, recognizing them as those of his gallant friend, cried out to his tired comrades: "Now, boys, three cheers for Phil Kearney! You've still breath enough for that!"

The shout that responded showed he had not mistaken their strength. Most of them were New Yorkers, and knew that Kearney was of their kind.

The dragoons had scarce passed when an aid-de-camp rode up, bearing a message from the Commander-in-Chief. It was an order to stay the pursuit.

It was given to a Lieutenant Colonel—the only field officer upon the ground. The order came upon the men like a bombshell projected from the rear.

Stop the pursuit! What did it mean? They had put the enemy to flight, and they knew he would not again make stand to oppose them that side of the city, nor even in the city; for the scare upon his scattered troops would be sure to carry them clear through it, especially when chased by Kearney. Stop the pursuit! What could it mean? The Lieutenant Colonel could not tell. He could only beg of them to obey.

They laughed at him, for he had not led them; and only looked to the Lieutenant who had.

The latter listened to the order from the aid-de-camp; for it was at length directed to him, as the only one who had the power to enforce obedience to it.

"Tis a fatal mistake," said he, "and General Scott will find it out in time. We have the city in our power, and it will cost more blood to get it so again."

"The orders are for you to halt!" shouted the aid-de-camp, who, accompanied by a cavalry bugler, galloped on after the dragoons.

"Halt!" cried the New York Lieutenant, binging himself in front of the pursuers, and raising his sword with an air of determination. It was a command that came only from a sense of military duty, and the word faltered upon his lips as he pronounced it.

"Halt, did yez say, liftinent?"

"Halt!" repeated the officer, in a firmer tone.

"If you say halt, be gorrah, we'll do it; but not for any other officer in the American army."

With sword held at point, the Lieutenant stood determinedly fronting them; and the men came reluctantly to a stand. They had scarce done so, when a spectacle commenced passing before their eyes, that made every man of them sad—almost mad. Back along the road came riding the squadron of Kearney; not as they had passed before, at full gallop, and in the flush of a vigorous charge; but slow and dejected, as if returning from a reverse!

And in the rear rode their leader, his left arm no longer grasping the reins, but hanging by his side, like the sling-jacket of a hussar!

The tale was soon told. Some half mile beyond the spot where the aid-de-camp halted us, the enemy had cut the Acapulco road, and thrown a parapet across it, with the usual fosse outside. Here a few of their bravest men had determined on making a last stand.

But Kearney, braver than they, riding at wild gallop, had leaped his horse into the work—with one spring clearing both ditch and parapet. His faithful sergeant had followed him; both, as soon as they had alighted, plying their sabres upon the enemy inside.

At that moment sounded the recall bugle of the orderly accompanying Scott's aid-de-camp; and the American dragoons, trained to the signal, pulled up outside.

It was a terrible predicament. Alone within the entrenchment, surrounded by a store of assailants, Kearney and his sergeant had no other alternative but to retreat; and wheeling right about, both headed their horses to re-leap the ditch.

The gallant grays carried them across, the sergeant safe; but the best cavalry officer in the American army received a shot in his left arm, that caused him instantaneously to let go his bridle rein.

It pained me to see it hanging loose, as he and his squadron filed past, going back along the Acapulco road. But the cheer that saluted his return was far more sympathetic, and not less enthusiastic, than that sent after him in his impetuous charge.

In the battle of Cherubusco, as on other Mexican fields, the writer of this sketch commanded a corps of men—who were a strange conglomeration of veterans and *vieux sabreurs*. They had seen service on almost every European field, as also in Asia and Africa. They had been organized in New York city, under the *ægis* of an old Napoleonic officer—the Count de Bongars. By the incidence of campaign life they came under my command, shortly after the battle of Cerro Gordo; and so continued, till peace was sealed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Among them were many cavalry men, who had been trained in the first schools, and taken part in celebrated charges. One and all confessed to me they had never witnessed a charge so perfect, so compact, so dashing as that led by Phil Kearney along the causeway of San Antonio de Abad.

To convince me of this I did not need their testimony; for I, too, had seen something of cavalry service—enough to know that if there be any dispute as to who is the *Murat* of the American army, it must be between two men of similar Christian names—two Philips; in short, between *Kearney* and *Sheridan*.—*Captain Mayne Reid, in his new magazine, "Onward."*

A $25,000 opera house, with seating capacity for 1,500 persons, was opened in Battle Creek, Mich., on New Year's Eve. The building is of brick, has a stucco front and a Mansard roof. The hall is 75 by 100 feet, and 28 feet high.

A Detroit literary society, on New Year's Eve, discussed the subject, "That, as there is a producing cause for all things, the idea of special Providence is absurd."

Several local brewers threaten to prosecute the New York *World* for stating that their liquors are of bad quality.

The Lady Superior of the I. H. M. Convent at Monroe, Mich., denies the statement of a Detroit paper that a Miss Wescott is detained there against her will, but the *Post* reiterates the charge that the lady is imprisoned there to prevent her [illegible].

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

The table given below of the weekly clearings and balances for the year 1868, which has been prepared by G. A. Ives, Esq., manager of the Chicago Clearing House, is undoubtedly the most reliable index of the volume of money transactions and business generally at the various periods of the year that is attainable. The most noticeable feature, however, is that the money transactions of the city have increased about 30 per cent over the business of the previous year, and it is reasonable to assume that the aggregate trade in merchandise, produce, real estate and in manufacturing has increased in that ratio:

TABLE OF WEEKLY CLEARINGS OF THE CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE FROM DECEMBER 21, 1867, TO JANUARY 2, 1869—FIFTY-FOUR WEEKS:

Week Ending		Clearings.	Week Ending		Clearings.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total 54 weeks … [illegible]
Previous year, Dec. 22, 1866, to Dec. 21, 1867, 52 weeks … 577,322,016

Increase … $161,111,476
Deduct for extra two weeks … [illegible]

Net increase for the year … $136,567,879

We are indebted to H. H. Nash, Esq., Cashier, for the following interesting statistics showing the business of the Sub-Treasury in this city for the year 1868, with comparisons with former years. The following shows the receipts and payments during 1868 and 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	1868.	1867.
Customs	$809,749 73	$767,528 88
Internal Revenue	2,601,746 38	[illegible]
Stamps sold	751,667 88	487,258 93
Miscellaneous	7,664,944 70	7,957,678 91
Total	$11,884,542 07	$9,191,676 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1868.	1867.
Treasury drafts	$5,153,499 35	$3,550,697 58
Disbursing officers	4,039,382 14	3,145,186 [illegible]
Interest in coin	653,724 40	[illegible]
Interest in currency	236,893 91	1,076,874 98
Miscellaneous	1,024,355 40	499,946 58
Total	$11,154,091 83	$8,673,989 80

The following shows the business for five years:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1864	$11,961,906 88	$12,577,966 21
1865	15,427,456 81	15,556,262 34
1866	7,454,172 47	7,078,377 72
1867	9,191,676 50	8,673,959 80
1868	11,884,542 07	11,154,091 83
Total	$55,511,317 98	$55,755,357 15

CASH ON HAND.

	Jan. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1868.
Coin	$506,772 40	$322,959 98
Currency	904,998 76	954,650 13
Total	$1,411,061 15	$1,277,610 11

The annual monthly and weekly settlements in all kinds of trade being crowded into to-day, has made an appearance of unusual activity in finances, though in actual trade there has been a falling off, as compared with the two previous weeks, rather than an increase. There has been a very perceptible falling off in the demand for Money during the past week, and it is particularly noticeable to-day. This is perhaps attributable chiefly to the general understanding that the banks would not extend their discount lines now, nor until after their quarterly statement on next Monday. This holding back from expanding during the past two weeks seems to be about the only preparation the banks have made for quarter-day. An influx of currency from the country during the last week came just in time to help the money market a little and the banks in making a good exhibit, and it is evident that the seven or eight millions of currency that were sent to the country since the 1st of November were not absorbed in the traffic of the country. A month ago all the country banks were not only draining down their balances here, and ordering the funds sent to them in currency, but were also drawing out their New York balances, sending their checks on New York in here, and ordering the currency from here against the exchange, thus making exchange plenty and currency scarce. Now the whole movement is reversed, the country banks are sending in currency, and ordering remittances of credit to New York to make exchange. But the currency in its circuit in the country has also moved a great portion of the hog crop, and in its return here has cleared off a large country indebtedness to the city, a process which is being continued and is easing the money market here, so that this feature, together with the greater freedom that the National Banks will feel after next Monday, promises an easier money market for January than has been experienced during the past month.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at from 50c per $1,000 discount to 50c per $1,000 premium, with also some sales at par, which was a fair average rate and at which it was firm at the close of business. At the counter rates were higher on the average, several of the banks taking New York funds of their customers at $1.25 per $1,000 off, and selling at par.

The nearly $27,000,000 of capital set afloat by the payment of the semi-annual interest on the United States 5-20s of '65, '67 and '68, and the bonds of 1881, which was due yesterday, will have but a secondary effect in relieving the tightness of the money market, because it is in gold, which is only a commodity, and not currency that will go into the circulation. It is expected, however, to have an effect to put down the price of gold, and though the New York gold quotations for to-day do not show any symptoms of weakness, it seems hardly possible that the price of which it has gained so evenly during the past few months should be sustained under so large an increase of the supply. Cash gold has been abundant in New York during all of the past month, and with the large increase the prospect seems fair for a lower range before the end of the month. Last year the price of government Bonds advanced nearly four per cent during the month of January, in consequence of the addition to the floating capital of the country by the payment of the government interest, and a considerable advance during the same period and from the same cause this year is probable, though bonds are already over two per cent higher than at this time last year.

The advance since the closing quotations of Thursday were: On 1881s, ¾c; '62s, ¾c; 64s, ¾c; '65s, ¾c; 65s, new, ¾c, 67s, ¾c; 68s, ¾c; 10-40s, ¾c. Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	110¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	106¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	107¾	107¾
U. S. 10-40s, large	105¾	106
Chicago city 7s	99	[illegible]
Cook county 7s	95	[illegible]
American Gold	134¾	[illegible]
American Silver	124	[illegible]

Below are given the closing quotations for government bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest-day of each issue:

	Last int. day.	Jan 2, 1868.	To-day.
1881s	Jan. 1	109¾	111¾
5-20s of '62	Nov. 1	108¾	114¾
5-20s of '64	Nov. 1	105¾	111¾
5-20s of '65	Nov. 1	105¾	111¾
5-20s of '65, new	Jan. 1	104¾	107
5-20s of '67	Jan. 1	104¾	107¾
5-20s of '68	Jan. 1	[illegible]	107¾
10-40s	Sept. 1	101¾	106

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold since December 1st, were 136¾ on the 5th, and 134¾ on the 17th. The range in New York to-day was:

10:00 a. m.	134¾	12:00 m.	135¾
10:30 a. m.	135	12:30 p. m.	135¾
11:00 a. m.	134¾	2:00 p. m.	135¾
11:15 a. m.	134¾	3:00 p. m.	135¾
11:30 a. m.	135		

LATEST.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

Money is without improvement in the rates, although the bank statement is quite favorable—the surplus over the legal reserve having increased nearly $3,000,000, while the loans have been reduced [illegible]. Brokers carrying stocks and gold have been compelled to pay the highest rates of the last week for loans from day to day, namely, [illegible] per cent [illegible] commission. [illegible]

[illegible]

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan 2.—Money was quite active up to [illegible] o'clock, and commissions of [illegible] per cent were paid, in addition to 7 per cent currency. After that hour loans were made at ¼ per cent, and in some cases at simple interest.

Governments—The January half-yearly disbursements commenced to-day, and these will tend to ease the money in future. The Assistant Treasurer has paid out $7,500,000 in coin as interest. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 2, 1869.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock for the week ending tonight, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

[illegible]

HOGS.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Received this week, 1,825. There has been but a limited inquiry for this class of stock, and the supply, though unusually light, has proved about equal to the demand. Good to choice qualities have been in moderate local request at $4.25@5.25, while common descriptions were neglected at $[illegible].

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on the basis of winter (50) storage, unless otherwise expressed.

FLOUR—Received, 12,162 brls; shipped, 10,459 brls. There was a fair inquiry for spring Extras and superfines, and quotations were generally well sustained. Sales were as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY STATISTICS.

The Live Stock Business of Chicago.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep for 1868.

Weekly Prices—The Packing Season.

Highwines, Cheese and Fish.

Leather and Hides—Extent of the Tanning Business in This City.

In previous articles, published within the past few days, we have presented to our readers a full review of the trade and commerce of the city of Chicago for the year 1868, in some of the more important branches, including breadstuffs, dry goods, drugs, groceries and fuel. The following statements comprise the trade statistics of the animal department, including some of the products—alive and dead. Highwines are the only exception to this classification.

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

SHEEP.

As compared with the year 1867, the receipts for the year just closed show an increase of 89,807. The past season has not been a highly prosperous one to those engaged in this branch of the live stock trade, the market having been largely overstocked with the poorer sorts, for which, during the greater part of the season, there was no considerable demand, and prices in consequence have ruled low and unremunerative. There has been a steady, fair local demand for good to choice mutton qualities, and at times fair prices have obtained, but very few of the drovers who have followed the business the year through have realized any considerable profit.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The following table, compiled from the books of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company by Assistant Secretary Geo. T. Williams, Esq., shows the total receipts of live stock for the year 1868:

[illegible]

PACKING.

The packing season does not end with the civil year, and any statement of the extent of operations during 1868 would therefore be artificial ... [illegible]

Highwines.

The trade in highwines has been an exceedingly unsatisfactory one during the year. ... [illegible]

The Cheese Trade.

The cheese trade, which has for the past few years formed no unimportant branch of our mercantile interests, continues to flourish and expand ... [illegible]

The Fish Trade.

Less than five years ago Chicago could not boast of a single house which made the purchase and sale of fish a specialty—the trade prior to the year 1863 being carried on exclusively by grocers in connection with their more legitimate business—while to-day we have engaged in this branch of commerce five distinct firms, employing an aggregate capital of not less than $300,000, and doing a yearly business of over $1,000,000. A little over four years ago E. M. Hobson & Co., established a wholesale fish house at No. 168 South Water street, their business the first year, as appears from their returns of sales, amounting to some $300,000. From this comparatively small beginning the fish trade has grown to its present gigantic proportions ... [illegible]

SALT WATER FISH.

Of mackerel, the supply the past season has been unprecedentedly light—not exceeding one-third of the average "catch"—hence prices have ruled materially higher. ... [illegible]

LAKE FISH.

The year closes with an unusually light supply in the hands of dealers here, as well as in the Lake Erie ports, the season closing earlier than usual, and the fall catch being materially interfered with by the late storms which destroyed the nets or compelled their withdrawal. ... [illegible]

The following are the monthly prices of whitefish, mackerel and cod during the past year: [illegible]

Hides and Leather.

But a few years have elapsed since the business of tanning leather in Chicago was carried on by two or three moderate sized tanneries, and the leather consumed in the Northwest all came from the East ... [illegible]

HIDES.

This important branch of our mercantile interests has shared in the general prosperity that has attended all other departments of trade. ... [illegible]

A New Family Paper.

The successful founder of illustrated papers in America, Frank Leslie, will issue in the first week in January a new family paper entitled *The New World*, devoted to romance, travel, discoveries, hygiene, the farm and the kitchen, art, poetry and humor. ... [illegible]

Trifling Fire.

The alarm from Box No. 37 yesterday morning was caused by a fire at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Asher, No. 379 Wabash avenue. ... [illegible]

Sixteenth Ward Republican Club.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club will hold its regular meeting this evening ... [illegible]

PIG IRON.

An Important Epoch in the History of Chicago.

Establishment of the First Blast Furnace in the Garden City.

The Chicago Iron Company and its South Branch Works.

Visit to the Institution Yesterday Afternoon.

The Manufacture of Pig Iron—Interesting Information.

Facts and Figures.

Chicago is a city within herself. She comprises nearly everything that tends to the welfare and comfort of mankind, and, considering that the city is the centre of an immense region of territory, it is necessary that all the wants of the people should be supplied from the nucleus on which they depend. Her commerce is extensive, extending not only to all parts of our country, but further away, three thousand miles across the ocean, to the distant ports of Europe. Such is our city, in these, her days of puberty, and day by day we see her growing and extending beyond the dreams of the most sanguine of those who lived ten years ago. In spite of her rapid growth and extending influence, there have been men lacking in faith who predicted that Chicago would never amount to much, because her manufactures were not equal to her commerce, and that her citizens, being addicted principally to mercantile pursuits, would not engage in manufactures, which tend so much to the greatness and prosperity of every people and place in whose midst they exist and thrive. These prophecies, like those of Cassandra, of old, are destined never to be fulfilled. Our manufacturing era has commenced. There are men of enterprise in our midst who are prepared to prove their faith by their works. Of such are the men who have lately introduced

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON

into the city. They have been induced to do so by the fact that there is used annually in the city 100,000 tons of pig iron, which has hitherto been imported from Ohio, Missouri, the Lake Superior region, and even from remote Scotland. About 30,000 tons have been received from the latter country during the past year, of which about 10,000 tons came and were consumed in Chicago. This iron has cost more than it should, for the simple reason that the important item of freight is added to the price and, as usual, the consumers were the sufferers. Even the freight on iron produced in neighboring States is a considerable addition to the price. This will be evident from the following considerations: Ten years ago

THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION

was comparatively unknown for the mineral wealth that has since made it famous; of late years its vast resources have been abundantly developed, and to-day it furnishes annually 500,000 tons of iron ore, or one-fourth of all the ore produced in the United States, and is rapidly increasing her production. It is estimated in the next five years it will be 1,000,000 tons. Of this quantity, 300,000 tons go to Cleveland, Erie and other Lake Erie ports, but none worth speaking of has hitherto come to Chicago. The distance from Escanaba, the shipping port on the lake, to Chicago, is but 300 miles, while the distance thence to Cleveland is 800 miles. ... [illegible]

THE ORIGINATORS.

These facts, together with the imperative necessity of making Chicago the manufacturing as well as the commercial centre of the West, induced certain gentlemen to embark in the enterprise ... [illegible]

THE CHICAGO IRON ORE COMPANY.

In March last, a company, called the Chicago Iron Company, was organized, with the following gentlemen as officers and stockholders:

Directors—A. B. Meeker, G. L. Dunlap, P. L. Yoe, Cyrus Bentley, Geo. Armour, W. W. Bishop and J. Haskell.

Officers—A. B. Meeker, President; P. L. Yoe, Vice President; L. G. Yoe, Secretary and Treasurer.

Stockholders—A. B. Meeker, G. L. Dunlap, P. L. Yoe, Cyrus Bentley, Geo. Armour, W. W. Bishop, J. Haskell, ... [illegible]

THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The capital stock was $500,000. The company lost no time in going to work. ... [illegible]

AT THE WORKS.

As the inauguration of the first blast furnace in Chicago is a matter of public importance, the company invited many prominent citizens to witness the furnaces in operation. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock yesterday, a special train, furnished gratuitously by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, left the depot at the corner of Madison and Canal streets. After many stoppages the train, one hour after, stopped alongside the new works, when the company disembarked and proceeded to inspect them.

THE CASTING HOUSE.

The first place, into which they were conducted, was the casting house, a substantial brick building ... [illegible]

THE BOILERS.

The party were next conducted to the boilers, eight in number, placed in pairs, so as to be used together or separately, as circumstances may determine. They were built by the Eagle Manufacturing Works of this city, P. W. Gates, President, and are a creditable specimen of native workmanship. ... [illegible]

THE ENGINE.

Thence to the engine house the party proceeded. ... [illegible]

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

It will be proper here to describe the functions of the large engine. ... [illegible]

THE STACK.

This explanation, given by Mr. W. B. Pollock, the efficient architect of the furnace, brought the party into the casting-room, where they inspected the "sows" and "pigs" ... [illegible]

THE STOCK HOUSE.

[illegible]

COAL.

It is calculated that 120 tons of coal will be used daily. ... [illegible]

THE DOCKS.

[illegible]

LIMESTONE.

[illegible]

THE ORE.

The ore is brought from the Lake Superior region ... [illegible]

[illegible] This is an entirely new article of commerce, and promises to be extensively imported. ... [illegible]

THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. W. B. Pollock, of Youngstown, Ohio, from whose plans and under whose supervision the buildings and machinery were constructed and arranged, is a gentleman of wide experience and no little eminence in his profession. ... [illegible]

THE FOUNDER.

The founder or foundryman, is Mr. M. U. [illegible], who has had much experience at the business ... [illegible]

THE EMPLOYES

number 60, in two gangs of 30 each, working twelve hours, night and day, consecutively. The furnaces never cease, even on Sunday.

NATIVE ART.

Chicago has every reason to be proud of this new enterprise. ... [illegible]

CONTRACTORS AND COST.

[illegible]

HISTORICAL.

The furnaces were started last week, and the first iron was turned out on Monday evening. There is no doubt but that the event was historical, and feeling that it was so, the first "pig" was sent to the Historical Society for preservation. ... [illegible]

HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: If I were an Italian, I would say *mille grazie*, a thousand thanks, for the interesting New Year's gift, the present of a pig of iron, the first ever cast in Chicago. ... [illegible] ... May her litters be large. Very truly, yours,

L. G. OLMSTEAD, Sec'y.

A. B. MEEKER, Esq.

HOMEWARD.

A liberal collation was supplied to the excursionists, who did it justice. Returning homeward about 5 o'clock, an impromptu meeting was held in one of the cars, when Mr. Meeker, who was called upon for a speech, deputed Mr. Buttrick to do the talking. He made a few funny remarks, which concluded just as the train reached the depot.

Rat-Proof Buildings.

Can no one invent a style of building which shall be rat proof? We have water-proof compositions for roofs, heat-proof material for walls, and fire-proof structures for the starvation of insurance companies and the disbandment of fire companies; but, thus far, no one has invented a mode of keeping rats out of buildings. ... [illegible]

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending December 22, 1868, as reported by G. L. Chapin, Patent Solicitor, Chicago, Ill.:

FOR ILLINOIS.

Device for Suspending Slaughtered Animals—W. Leland, Chicago.

Water-supply Regulator—G. P. Nutting, Chicago.

[illegible]

FOR IOWA.

Wagon Brake—T. Crie, Springfield.

Cultivator—L. D. McClintock, Glenwood.

FOR MINNESOTA.

Grain Weighing and Registering Machines—L. Reynolds, Owatonna.

Hospital for Women and Children.

CHICAGO, Jan., 1869.

To the Benevolent Public:

There is no charity in the city that appeals with greater or truer force to our people than this institution. It is quiet and unpretending, taking care of the most helpless class of the community, women and children.

It has been in existence less than four years, and has had 545 patients in its hospital, and treated 2,685 persons in its dispensary, and 402 persons at their homes. ... [illegible]

J. Y. SCAMMON,
GEO. S. BOWEN,
E. I. TINKHAM,
GILBERT HUBBARD,
C. P. [illegible],
Financial Committee.

Descent on a Disorderly House.

A squad of policemen, under the supervision of Captain Fox, made a descent on a disorderly place in the basement of the building on the corner of Clark and North Water streets, last evening, and captured twenty one boys, whose ages ranged from ten to eighteen years, and the proprietor, Daniel Lynch. ... [illegible]

New Music.

The well-known and much-admired composer, W. C. Baker, of this city, has recently brought out two new songs, each with chorus, respectively entitled "Sweet Flowers that Died," and "O, Linger no Longer," ... [illegible] to be had at Root & Cady's, on Washington street.

Special Services.

Special services will be held at the Second Baptist Church to-day ... [illegible]

Dyhrenfurth College.

The several departments of the above-named institution will reopen to-day, after the usual Christmas holidays. ... [illegible]

A False Rumor.

There was a rumor on the streets last evening to the effect that Bishop Duggan was suffering from a severe indisposition and could not speak. ... [illegible]

Horse and Sleigh Stolen.

[illegible]

THE PULPIT.

Farewell Words of Dr. Everts Previous to His European Tour.

Dedication of the First Free Methodist Church.

The Building.

REV. DR. EVERTS.

The interest evinced in the welfare of the Rev. Dr. Everts, and the anxiety of his numerous flock to hear the farewell words of their esteemed pastor before his departure, to-day, to the Old World for a season, drew very large congregations yesterday to the spacious and beautiful First Baptist Church. Associated with him on the pulpit platform was his successor *pro tem.*, Rev. Dr. Northrup, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary, in this city.

MORNING DISCOURSE.

Dr. Everts' morning discourse was founded on the words: "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood, and has made us kings and priests unto God, to Him be glory and dominion forever and ever." ... [illegible]

AT THE COMMUNION.

[illegible]

THE EVENING DISCOURSE.

[illegible]

A NEW FREE CHURCH.

The first Free Methodist Church erected in Chicago, located on Morgan street between Lake and Fulton, was formally dedicated to the worship of God yesterday afternoon, in the presence of quite a large assembly. ... [illegible]

Remarkable Story of a Boston Robbery.

During the night of July 10, 1866, George H. Gooding's brokerage office at No. 16 State street, Boston, was robbed of $10,000, and ever since that time the robbery has been a mystery until this evening when the following facts were developed. ... [illegible]

GAMBLERS ON RAILWAY TRAINS.

How They Operate Between New Haven and New York—Portraits from Life—Caution to the Unwary.

From the Springfield Evening News, Dec. 28.

A brief description of some of the principal gamblers whose faces have become familiar to the experienced traveller on the railroad from this city to New York, and especially from New Haven to the metropolis, seems almost demanded. Gamblers and pickpockets are reaping a rich harvest on this route, despite the very persistent efforts of the railroad corporations to oust them; and nothing will make them shrink back so quickly as seeing their portraits in print.

The traveller by the afternoon train, bound, let us say, for New York, will notice, if he enter the smoking car—which naturally is a business man's resort on a long journey—shortly after the train leaves New Haven, a medium-sized, fair-looking man, about 38 years old, wearing short black whiskers reaching under the chin, and curling round the face. He generally wears a silk hat and dark brown broadcloth clothes. He is neither a brilliant nor a stupid-looking individual; his eyes alone are quite keen. He might be taken for a country schoolmaster or village lawyer, were it not for the searching glances of suspicion he gives before he proceeds to business. He is the "stool pigeon," or gambler number one of the party.

This man steps quickly through the car, generally at New Haven, stops a few moments at the door, quietly and modestly surveys the passengers. He then selects a vacant seat, if possible, in the immediate vicinity of several gentlemen who are talking together, and generally mingles in the conversation.

Ere long the car door opens again, and an entirely different specimen appears. This is gambler number two, who has something of the "Bowery" air about him. He has a red, full face, fringed about with short red hair; wears a round-top slouch hat, is dressed with a general air of carelessness, is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, under medium size, probably weighs 140. He usually selects a seat some little distance from his courade, and interests himself with the country boys and confident young men.

Gambler number three is not long now in making his appearance. As he swings open the car door with nervous energy he would almost be taken for a banking or insurance clerk, or some down town bookkeeper who lives fast. He wears this season a wide band soft hat, short cutaway coat, tight pants, a bit of jewelry; is about thirty years old, weighs perhaps 130, short in stature, fair face, with no especial distinguishing characteristic. He takes in the situation, whatever it may be, at a glance, and gets a seat, if possible, in the front end of the car facing the passengers. He looks about a few moments, then passes through in an inquiring way. Finally he arrives near "stool pigeon," and carelessly asks him if he will play a game of euchre. "Stool pigeon" replies that he does not care to play, but (turning to the victim he has selected) "perhaps this gentleman may," and generally one or two will be coaxed into trying a hand. So gamblers two and three take down a euchre table, and "stool pigeon" lolls negligently behind. Thus the party is made up of two professional gamblers and two green men. The play begins. "Stool pigeon," standing in the aisle, becomes interested. As they are sitting and he is standing, he can see every man's "hand." Presently the euchre game is ended, and gambler number two says, "I have a splendid bluff hand;" then number three bursts out with, "So have I! and I will bet five dollars that one or the other takes the money!" "Stool pigeon" now becomes interested in one of the green men, and says privately, "Phaw! you've got a hand you can go 'em a hundred on, if you will!" Green man bets, and is, of course, "cleaned out." The party breaks up soon after, and "stool pigeon" goes on to the next car.

It must be remembered that this trio of gamblers and others of their ilk do not confine their operations to the smoking car, where card tables are placed and where a man is rather more on his guard, but in the regular passenger cars, were the conductor is continually passing and repassing. You may see them almost any day—the red-haired, red-faced man; the short, nervous-faced man, number three, and the modest "stool pigeon." Beware of them.

THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES of this city are in receipt of a series of complimentary resolutions, passed at a recent meeting of the Springfield Zouaves, thanking the Chicago organization for its presence at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol building at Springfield and commending their splendid drill and discipline.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

One Corn extracted by Dr. Stephens, 86 Clark street, for 50c.; two, $1.00; three, $1.50; four, $1.50. All Right relieves aching corns. Druggists have it. 25 cents per box.

All doubt vanishes, for Wolcott's Pain Paint is tested free at 159 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINSON—LEVEY—On the 31st ult., by Rev. H. I. Hammond, Mr. Adams Hutchinson and Miss Mary A. Levey, all of this city.

Burlington, Iowa, papers please copy.

DIED.

KING—In this city, at the residence of her son, W. D. King, No. 191 ... [illegible], Mrs. Jemima King, in the eightieth year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Auburn, New York, papers please copy.

MILLER—At his residence, No. 5 Third-av., on the 4th inst., Mr. JOSEPH S. MILLER ... [illegible] Deceased was a native of Ashton-under-Lyne, England. Funeral at 10 a. m. on the 6th inst.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

To-night, at 20 minutes before 8.

The Great Scenic and Dramatic Triumph,

THE

THREE GUARDSMEN.

The gorgeous costumes, rich mountings, beautiful scenery, novel effects, and great cast. 3 3 3 GUARDSMEN. GUARDSMEN. GUARDSMEN. The theme of universal admiration, unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever attempted here.

Additional dioramic effects in the nightly-encored

Great Sally-Port Scene

are presented this week.

Matinee on Saturday Afternoon.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, performance commences at a ¼ to 8

Last week of the charming American Comedienne,

LOTTA,

Who will appear for two nights only, Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 4th and 5th, in her great specialty of Topsy, in UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Topsy .... LOTTA.

with new skating song, dance and banjo solo.

Wednesday and Thursday, PET OF THE PETTICOATS and FAMILY JARS.

Saturday, FAREWELL LOTTA MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Lessee and Manager.

Benefit of ALICE HOLLAND.

FOUR PIECES.

Monday evening, Jan. 4, 1869, the comedietta of the COMICAL COUNTESS.

After which FLEIGHTLEY'S MISHAPS.

To be followed by the OBJECT OF INTEREST.

To conclude with the LAUGHING HYENA; or GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

Tuesday, the Museum specialty, PEEP O' DAY.

SHARPLEY & COTTON'S MINSTRELS.

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

Entirely new local burlesque,

AFTER DARK; OR LIFE IN CHICAGO.

With new local scenery, &c. Grand family matinee, Saturday. Admission, 25 cents; Chairs, 50 cents.

DANCING—

MR. AND MRS. SULLIVAN

Give private lessons in all the fashionable dances, at their residence, 12 Peck court. Their next term for children begins Saturday, January 2, at 1060 Prairie-av., at 10½ a. m.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF

CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We shall offer the balance of our consignments to make room for spring goods, on

Wednesday, January 6, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

at our salesroom No. 18 South Water-st., two doors from the Richmond House.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

On MONDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, we shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the property of the

Chicago Lumber Dressing and Manufacturing Company,

including the site of the mill of said Company, and the Charter under which said Company was organized—the same being a first-rate Planing Mill and Machinery, Door and Sash Factory, with new and perfect machinery. Also, three teams.

Location of mill on Lumber-st., near Twenty-second, Chicago.

COLBY & PEABODY, Auctioneers,
165 South Clark-st.

AUCTION.

FRIDAY, Jan 8th, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co's, 13 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, Custom-Made Clothing, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 6 and 7, at 10 a. m., each day, at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 41 Randolph-st.

Dry Goods, Custom-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., 59 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5, Lombard Block ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co., Room 18, Mercantile building, No. 116 LaSalle-st. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house and lot on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. ... [illegible]

A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House No. 30 East Quincy-st., together with furniture, lease and barn. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, for one week.

FOR SALE—Lot 60 by 150 feet, with buildings, No. 117 West Washington-st., between Desplaines and Union. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A three-story building and five years' lease of ground on South Clark-st., for $3,500. Rent $1,200 a year. Inquire of M. JEROME, 128 Adams-st.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—Cheap—6 lots on State-st., one block south of city limits. ... [illegible] A. H. WING & CO., 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—On the Avenues—100 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. ... [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Five acres on Division-st., adjoining Wicker Park; will subdivide to good advantage, and is offered but for a few days, at $9,500, part on time. MOREY & MANVILLE, Real Estate Brokers, No. 16 Metropolitan Block.

To Rent—Houses

TO RENT—From the 1st of January, 1869, two-story and basement house—hot and cold water—1079 Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st. Apply at 164 Lake-st., fourth floor.

TO RENT—House No. 64 West Madison-st. Contains 11 rooms. Furniture for sale cheap. Only been in use six months. No one need apply, unless wishing to buy the furniture. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Cheap—Houses on South Side, near Twenty-fourth-st., 11 rooms, hot and cold water, good cellar and barn. Apply at 46 South Clark-st., over Traders' Bank.

TO RENT—House 55 Pine-st., only fifteen minutes' walk from Court House; 10 rooms, water, gas, &c. Apply to H. B. HORTON, 106 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A furnished house. Inquire at 314 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A boarding-house, centrally located, with 25 rooms, at $40 per month to a party who will purchase a part of the furniture. Apply at 269 West Madison-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished front room on first floor, two sleeping rooms on second floor, with gas and attendance. Inquire at 92 Adams-st., between State and Clark.

TO RENT—Without board, a pleasant front lodging room, to one or two young men. Apply at 299 State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, without board, with heat in order. ... [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room to one or two gentlemen, $10 per month. Apply at 307 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—One well furnished front room at 19 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—Four or five very pleasant rooms on the second floor of 164 East Adams-st., between State and Clark-sts., suitable for a small family for housekeeping. Will be rented reasonable if applied for soon.

TO RENT—Furnished sleeping rooms, without board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, within three minutes' walk of Post Office. Apply at 9 Quincy-st., near State. References required.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms. Also, large unfurnished room in Post Office Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 24.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 68 East Adams-st., near State, one block south of the Post Office.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—The eligibly situated store, 34 ... [illegible] FITCH, WILLIAMS & CO., 28 and 30 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Second and third stories, Nos. ... [illegible] FARGO, FALES & CO.

TO RENT—Store No. 120 South Water-st. ... [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Laborers—2,000 men wanted to work on the Levees ... [illegible]

WANTED—Coal Miners—Immediately, by the Illinois Valley Coal Company ... [illegible]

WANTED—Office boy in a wholesale grocery ... [illegible]

WANTED—A few good salesmen ... [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen to sell the Oon Dollar Pocket ... [illegible] C. B. STANFORD & CO., ... [illegible]

WANTED—To learn the printing trade, a boy from 15 to 16 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, with references, to travel ... [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, ... [illegible] A. B. ADAMS, Box 128, Chicago.

WANTED—A good canvasser, to sell on commission the "Automatic Clothes Washer," ... [illegible]

WANTED—30 laborers to leave this day ... [illegible]

WANTED—A man to sell on commission a substitute for linseed oil. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Two salesmen this morning ... [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—400 stout railroad laborers to go south ... [illegible]

WANTED—Fifteen wood choppers, to go this evening. Work all winter; good pay and board free. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Eight wood choppers to-day ... [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 1,000 good laborers for the South. Wages $40 per month and board. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Early this morning, 30 good wood choppers, steady work all winter. Free transportation. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, watchmen, brakeman and fireman. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 1. ... [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A wet nurse. Apply to Dr. H. A. JOHNSON, between 11 and 1 o'clock, office corner of State-st. and Prairie-av.

WANTED—Wet Nurse—One without babe. Apply at 518 Wabash-av., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

House Servants.

WANTED—A German girl. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and bring reference. Apply, for four days, at 1290 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A competent plain cook in a family where two other girls are kept, and where good wages are paid. Apply at No. 71 Rebecca-st., West Side, Madison-st. cars.

WANTED—Girl to cook and iron (washing not required). Irish need not apply. Call before noon at 631 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer—one who is thoroughly competent and can bring good references. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A female pastry cook (white) at Anderson's Dining Rooms, 131 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A half-grown girl to take care of children and assist in housework. Apply at 32 East Adams-st.

WANTED—At the St. Cloud Hotel, a woman vegetable cook.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, for cash, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing ... [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange 480 acres of Illinois land ... [illegible]

WANTED—Every family to send for full instructions how to make good butter the year round. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good second-hand piano, for which I want to trade a portable steam engine and boiler. Inquire at McGREGOR'S Machinery store, 28 South Canal-st.

WANTED—Any one wishing to hear of a good investment ... [illegible] AUCTIONEER, at 197 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Patent rights of every description. ... [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody to know that prizes are cashed and information furnished in the Kentucky State and Royal Havana Lotteries ... [illegible]

WANTED—A girl 16 years of age, an orphan ... [illegible] ARMAND, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Cast-off clothing; all kinds of old broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c. High price paid in cash at BARTLETT'S, 389 East Madison-st.

WANTED—I want to buy a stock of groceries ... [illegible]

WANTED—For one dollar I will send the only genuine receipt for making a pound of butter from a pint of milk. A. VAN, 109 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to canvass on a new and genteel article ... [illegible] A. VAN, 109 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—Half interest in a first-class boot and shoe store in either Chicago, St. Louis, ... [illegible] SAMUEL L. VAN COIT, Chicago, Ill.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Grocery store, stock, fixtures and good-will; also, two horses at reasonable figures. Good location, and good reasons for selling given. Address GROCERY, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—8-run flour mill, in good order and doing a good business, in centre of wheat region in Illinois. We guarantee a bargain. G. DANFORD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of the largest and most complete silver-plated ware establishment in the West ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—One-half interest in furniture and long lease of one of the best boarding-houses in the city ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a large boarding house now full of boarders. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare business chance is offered to a man of cash capital of $5,000. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lumber yard, with lease of dock ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The building 93 and 95 West Lake-st. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Grain elevator, at a good grain point, on C., B. & Q. R. R. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Mortgage—Or Exchange for staple merchandise ... [illegible] POOL & DIETRICH, 126 Randolph-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, with shooting galleries ... [illegible] POOL & DIETRICH, 126 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Boarding House—Good brick house, 20 rooms ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Small lot of groceries ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, centrally located, doing a good business. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class news-room and cigar store on State-st. ... [illegible] CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 167 South Clark-st.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Punching and shearing machinery ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Machinery—One high finished slide valve engine ... [illegible] HAWKINS & JAMES, 23 South Water-st. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, 4 to 30 horse ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's celebrated patent wood-working machinery. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines ... [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for merchandise or city property—A farm of ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—In exchange for stocks of merchandise ... [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs! ... [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Male.

SITUATION—Wanted ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—As housekeeper ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman, to do kitchen work ... [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE GREAT CITY ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the SPRING STEEL NEEDLE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell THE BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY ... [illegible] A. S. HALE & CO., ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 a Day ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Send for ... [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

103 Third-av., second house from Harrison-st. ... [illegible]

112 Adams-st.—Two handsome rooms ... [illegible]

114 Throop-st., near Adams-st. ... [illegible]

116 South Morgan-st. ... [illegible]

142 Wabash-av.—A pleasant front room, with board ... [illegible]

193 Wabash-av.—Boarding ... [illegible]

196 North State-st.—Three ... [illegible]

215 South Clark-st., to rent low ... [illegible]

370 State-st.—Comfortable front room ... [illegible]

381 Wabash-av.—A very pleasant and handsomely furnished room ... [illegible]

925 Wabash-av.—To rent, with board ... [illegible]

AN Elegant suite of rooms, furnished ... [illegible]

HUBBARD PLACE, corner of ... [illegible]

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Wells and Lake ... [illegible]

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A ... [illegible]

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes of Post Office ... [illegible] Address C, Box 1309.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—For two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, or two ladies ... [illegible]

BOARD—With lodging, by a young man ... [illegible]

BOARD—And a pleasant room for a man ... [illegible]

BOARD—By a man and wife, within ... [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a highly profitable manufacturing business. ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—To purchase ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a good paying ... [illegible]

PARTNERS—Wanted—Ladies or gentlemen ... [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A small ... [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Schr Coquette ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—And To Order—New ... [illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—$250 Reward—Wednesday ... [illegible]

LOST—In the alley between ... [illegible]

LOST—On New Year's ... [illegible]

LOST—The day before New Year's ... [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

STRAYED—From ... [illegible]

MISSING—From his home ... [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the Twenty-Fifth General Assembly of Illinois.

Hon. Franklin Corwin Elected Speaker of the House.

Choice of Subordinate Officers in Both Branches.

Nominations for Standing Committees in the Senate.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.

SENATE NOMINATING CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate met at the State Library, this morning at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating subordinate officers of that body. General A. C. Fuller called the caucus to order, and nominated Hon. John H. Addams ... [illegible] ... and seventeen members answered to their names. The caucus then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, the vote to be taken by ballot.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The names of the following gentlemen were put in nomination:

[illegible] Elwood, of DeKalb 7
[illegible]

Mr. Elwood was declared the nominee.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

J. B. Boggs was unanimously nominated First Assistant Secretary; R. W. Coon, of Christian, was nominated for Second Assistant Secretary by acclamation. James Paddock was likewise nominated for Third Assistant Secretary. John M. Adair was nominated for Engrossing Clerk by acclamation. Mr. Adair has served the Senate two years ago with marked ability. John Barton was nominated as First Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk by acclamation. John J. Daly, of Vermillion, was nominated for Second Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk by acclamation; for Third Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, Captain E. Addes, of Woodford County, was nominated.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

A large number of names were placed in nomination for this position. On the fourth ballot A. Wall, of Marion County, was selected. For First Assistant, Dr. Wm. Mitchell, of Warren, was nominated.

POSTMASTER.

Thomas J. Larrison, of Logan, was nominated Postmaster; George Dougherty, of Union, was unanimously nominated for Assistant Postmaster. Adjourned until 7 o'clock.

CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Judging by the progress made to-day both houses of the General Assembly will prove themselves working bodies. The amount of work accomplished on the first day is beyond precedent. Only on a few previous occasions has the Governor's message been received, read and ordered printed on the opening day of the session. All preliminaries necessary have been gone through with except the appointment of committees, and they will be named at an early hour to-morrow, and then the two houses will at once proceed to business.

THE LOBBY.

Few or no lobby members have yet put in their appearance, and the opinion is gaining strength that the interests which this class have will be prominent this session. If this theory should prove correct, the people of Illinois will have reason to congratulate themselves that their representatives have escaped their peculiar influence.

SPEAKER CORWIN.

The election of Mr. Corwin as Speaker of the House is received with evident pleasure by all parties. He proved himself a most excellent and impartial presiding officer two years ago. His eminent impartiality, his quiet, unaffected dignity, his absence of all ... [illegible] the place.

THE SUBORDINATES

of both houses, I think, as a body, will prove well adapted to their places.

THE STATE TREASURER.

General Smith, our popular Treasurer, turned over his office to Colonel Bates, his successor, to-day. It required but a single hour to examine his accounts, so perfect has he been in his system of conducting the business. Everything was found correct to a penny, and he received a receipt in full for every dollar that belonged to the State. General Smith retires with a record for intelligence and straightforward honesty of which any man might be proud. He goes to Chicago in a few days to resume the practice of the law.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Senate was held at the State Library this evening, and agreed upon the following list of committees:

Judiciary—J. D. Ward, Chairman; Thomas J. Turner, ... [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Lieutenant Governor Bross. Prayer was offered by Rev. Albert Hale.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, Chauncey Elwood was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

[illegible]

HOUSE.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

The House met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Head, of Cook, who nominated ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The Senate adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

[illegible] ... committees with the usual ... a correct and ... to the appropriate ... that body ... the ... work ... the Republican ... highest office in ... have assigned me ... fully.

SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

James P. Root, of Chicago, was Annals Clerk, and the other members of the Republican caucus were elected.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that that body was organized and ready to proceed to business.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR.

A joint resolution of the Senate, for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor, was taken up and adopted and the committee appointed.

NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. DINSMOOR offered a joint resolution providing that all members be furnished with newspapers equivalent to sixty copies of the daily papers, which was adopted.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

The House took up and concurred in the Senate joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of three from the Senate and five from the House, to contract for reporting and printing of the official proceedings of the session.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The newly elected officers were then sworn, after which the Clerk read the message of the Governor. It was referred to a special committee of five, to report to what standing committees the various recommendations therein made should be referred.

A joint resolution to print, in English and German, 15,000 copies of the message was offered by Mr. Bailey, and referred to the Special Committee on the Message.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

On motion of Mr. REYNOLDS, of Cook, the Clerk proceeded to draw seats for the members.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The Speaker announced as the Joint Committee on Printing and Reporting, Messrs. Reynolds, Childs, Cook of Sangamon, Wilson of Fulton; and as the Committee on the Message, Messrs. Dinsmoor, Childs, Casey, Taylor and Gale.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

CUSHING'S MISSION.

Caleb Cushing is expected to return from Bogota the last of this month or the first of next.

THE GOVERNMENT SUIT AGAINST THE FRENCH SHIP BUILDERS.

Arrangements connected with the appeal of the great suit of our government against Armand, Brothers & Erlanger, bankers, of Paris, for six millions of Confederate money and property, will be made soon after the arrival of Mr. Cushing. Since the death of Berryer, who was retained by the United States, the case has been in the hands of his junior partner. In this connection it is important that the rebel archives show that the rebel agents in Paris constantly represented in his despatches to the Richmond Government that the Emperor Napoleon invaded Mexico with a view to aid the Confederacy, and that aid could be confidently looked for from that quarter. These despatches further asserted that the French authorities encouraged and befriended those engaged as privateers.

THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL BUILDING.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury was officially requested to conduct tests of the material used in the construction of the public buildings which lately fell in this city. He declined to act, on the ground that the mere institution of a test was a farce, especially because he had expressed the opinion more than a year since that the material was utterly useless, and that the building would certainly come down.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Postmaster General Randall is preparing to advocate before Congress the union of the Post Office and telegraph, and to that end is collecting facts, figures and arguments. There is no doubt but that this whole subject will be pretty fully and vigorously discussed in Congress before the end of the present session.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Two or three only of the annual appropriation bills are fully finished in the House committee, but all the others are so far along that they can be completed in a very short time if necessary. The Pension bill is already before the House, and will probably be taken up on Wednesday.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ILLNESS OF TREASURER SPINNER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Treasurer Spinner was taken quite sick this morning, and was compelled to leave the Department. He has been exerting himself very much lately in the exercise of his official duties.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant will return to Washington this evening or to-morrow.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

will be issued about Friday. It cannot be definitely stated what reduction will be shown. During December $1,000,000 in bonds were issued to the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies ... [illegible]

IMPORTANT ARREST.

A claim agent named L. F. Rolfe has been arrested in this city by the officers of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, charged with an attempt to commit a fraud upon the government by presenting claims to the Quartermaster General's office, which have been already paid.

SUPREME COURT.

All the Judges, excepting Justice Field, were present in the Supreme Court to-day. A decision was rendered in the following cases ... [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL LEE'S OPINION OF THE WAR.

[illegible]

A LAND GRANT SWINDLE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch states that an alleged gigantic railroad company swindle ... [illegible]

Colonel Wyncoop, Indian Agent, having changed his resignation so as to make it unconditional, the same has been accepted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REBEL CLAIMANTS.

The rebels implicated in the Lincoln assassination conspiracy are afraid that the President's amnesty proclamation does not cover their case, and are asking the President to revoke his intention of offering a reward for their apprehension.

EUROPE.

The Eastern Question.

GREECE ASKS FOR A POSTPONEMENT OF THE MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 4.

The Greek Government asks for a postponement of the meeting of the conference on the Eastern difficulty until the arrival in Paris of M. Delijanis, the Greek Minister to the Sublime Porte.

Great Britain.

JEFF DAVIS AND OTHERS PREPARING TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of December 25th, Jeff Davis, John Slidell, James M. Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other ex-rebels are preparing to return to the United States.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE TREATY.

The treaty of London ... between China and England, recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.

Steamer Manhattan, from New York, arrived to-day.

France.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

A writer in the *Times* discusses the present situation of France. He says the year made with the most precarious peace the world ever saw. ... [illegible]

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

PARIS, Jan. 4.

The Ambassadors of China will have an interview with M. Lavalette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday.

FORT WAYNE.

A Slippery Customer in the Guise of Commercial College Professor—Ugly Exposures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 4.

R. H. Lipes, who had pretended for some time past to carry on a Commercial College in this city, suddenly disappeared last week, taking his valuables and leaving behind him a large number of heavy debts ... [illegible]

OHIO.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Gang of Burglars Captured—Cincinnati Anxious to Extend Her Limits.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], Ohio, Jan. 4.

A trackman, named Chas. Zembus, ... [illegible]

A gang of burglars, numbering six, who have been operating extensively in the towns of this section for a long time, were captured ... [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The Solicitor will go to Columbus to-morrow to urge upon the Legislature the bill to increase the city limits.

DES MOINES.

Death of a Pioneer Missionary—Agriculture and Horticulture.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Jan. 4.

Rev. Thompson Bird, one of the oldest missionaries ... [illegible]